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NEW YORK, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.

## SHANGHAJING IN AMERICA.

THARTY-ONE MEN DECOYED TO FIGHT IN AFRICA.

They Are Placed in Irons by the British Captain on False Charge of "Mutiny" Harry Diehl—Belle Plain, Iowa. Harry Dienisher Frank, loward James Colbert—Brooklyn, N. Y. Peter Brue—New Orleans, La. Joseph Tobin—New Orleans, La. Chas. Gillies—New Orleans, La. Chas. Gillies—New Orleans, La. -Are Acquitted on Shore But Are - Imprisoned-Are Then Steered Into Kitchener's Fighting Scouts.

(Special Correspondence to THE PEOPLE.)

DURBAN, Natal, July 26.-About two months ago some thirty-one horsemen, all Americans, came here from New Or-leans on board the British Steamship Milwaukee with a cargo of 800 borse besides forage, consigned to the Imperial military authorities. These men were from various parts of the West. Agents e British Government in Chicago, S. Louis and other places gathered them togetter. The men were promised good wages, good food, and al-luring pictures of the opportunity to

when these men got to New Orleans, When these men got to New Orleans, their fare to that port being paid by the agents of the British Government, they ere shanghaied aboard the steamship

When the vessel put to sea the men bealized that they had been swindled, but determined to make the best of it as they were powerless, there were forty one other men on the ship ready to do the captain's bidding.

The food served to them was so bad that several times they complained to the captain who promised to see what could be done for them. But there was no improvement. On the last occasion that they had a chance to kick, they sent the mess-boy direct to the captain with the pan of stuff that had been seut them from the galley. The pan contained a mixture of oatmeal, maggots and worms. They also gave him to understand that as they had been promised plenty of good food they considered the action of the captain in not providing it as a breach of contract, and that until he would guarantee them sufficient food from that time on they would be unable

to continue to work.

Evidently that was just what the captain was waiting for. He entered in his log book the date and hour or the protest, and charged the thirty-one men who had protested with "mutiny on the high seas," endangering the life and property aboard the ship, etc., etc.

The steamship stopped at Ascension Island, which is not far from St. Helena,

Island, which is not far from St. Helena. and the British military authorities there placed ten marines, armed to the teeth, aboard to guard the "mutineers." The thirty-one "mutineers" were kept for about twenty-five days in the fore-peak, which was described by the Board of Trade as fit for accommodating fourteen eamen only. Here they were kept without proper ventilation, without sufficient food or water in the heat of the tropics. Crossing the line is bad enough under the st favorable circumstances, but it can be imagined what it was like to the men in the black-hole. One of the men, Wm. Carey, of New Orleans, was chained down in the engine room because he was regarded as the "ring leader."

When the vessel reached port the men were brought up for trial. The American consul absolutely refused to assist, advise or help these American citizens in any way. This man is an "Anglo-Saxon," the

owner of a line of ships that ply be-tween here and Europe and up the East coast. He is also in business here under the firm name of Rennje Bros. & Co., agent of the Rennie Line, the Aberdeen Line and others. I am told that he acts as Italian Consul also. His business interests make him strongly anti-Boer.

Despite the testimony of the men and the finding of the Board of Trade, they were found guilty. The magistrate in passing sentence said that he would take everything into consideration—the shang-haing, the illegal imp/sonment on board ship, etc. He didn't find them guilty of "mutiny," but as laborers he found them guilty of disobeying the order of He sentenced Lalor, who Harrisen, and Farley, whom he considered as the leaders, to three months and the rest of the men to two months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Yesterday the term of 29 expired, and they came out of jail absolutely destitute and without a penny. Some of them barefooted, others hatless, all in rags. Some of them were vermin infect-cd, the quarters being so filthy they were

unable to keep clean.
On releasing them the chief warden warned them not to become a public charge! HE ADVISED THEM TO JOIN SOME HEREGULAR BRITISH COMPS! If they did not he would be compelled to keep them until further orders.

With the remembrance of their experience in the jail, who can blame them for doing as they did-joined Kitchener's Fighting Scouts.

This was the sole purpose for which they were brought here. The United States government, not satisfied with allowing American capitalists to supply the British with food and munitions of war, is harboring British agents for the surpose of obtaining American citizens as food for British caunon. So that the friends and relatives of the thirty-one men may know what has

but against the capitalist class of Amer-ica, as well, without whose aid the outrage could not have been perpetrated, I subjoin the names of the victims: Tylie Roll-Carthage, Ill. Harry Freed-Kahako, Mo. Ernest Robiole-New York. Walter Karney-Erlanger, Ky. John Griffith-Chicago, Ill. Auston Harrell-Brainwood, Mo. Wm. Carey-New Orleans, La. Frank Moore-New Orleans, La Patrick McCabe-New Orleans, La. A. Porny, New Orleans, La. Chris. Baumback-New Orleans, La. Louis Bechar, New Orleans, La. Bernard Farley-Brooklyn, N. Y. John McCarthy, —Mobile, Ala.

John McCarthy, —Mobile, Ala.

John McCarthy, —Mobile, Ala.

Leo M. Lalor—Washington, D. C.

Fred. J. Collins—Washington, D. C.

Cuint White—Shobiner, Ill.

C. Smart—St. Louis, Mo.

Wm. Downing—Nashville, Tonn Wm. Downing-Nashville, Tenn. Tipton-Waco, Tex. Wm. Russell-Waco, Tex. James Hall-Boston, Mass. Jos. Maurer-Chicago, Ill.

#### WAGES PAID TO FARM LABOR.

Robt, Duthie-St. Clade, Wis.

#### Were Highest in 1893 and Have Since Declined.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept., 1 .- The Department of Agriculture is pre-paring to issue at an early day a bulletin concerning the wages of farm labor in the United States from 1866 to 1899. The statement shows that in the country at large wages per month by the year or season, both with board and without board, had their max mum in 1866 and their minimum in 1879.

For wages per month, without board Maryland, Alabama, Mississippi, Lou-islana, Arkansas, Iowa and California had highest wages in 1869; South Carolina and Oregan in 1875; Texas in 1882. Virginia in 1888. In Florida the rate of 1866 was reached in 1888, and the culmination was in 1890. The minimum for Alabama, Texas and Ohio was in 1894; for South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas Michigan, Colorado, Oregon and California, in 1895.

fornia, in 1895.

Wages per month by the year or season, with board, surpassed those of 1866 in Maine in 1890. The culmination in Vermont, New Jersey, Alabama, Arkansas and Georgia was in 1869; in South Carolina and Oregon 1875; Louisiana and Texas, in 1882; North Carolina, 1888; Florida, 1890;

Iowa, 1893.
Wages per day for ordinary farm labor, with board, were at maximum in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Deleware, in 1869; in South Carol na. in 1875. They were at minimum in Arkansas, Tennessee (same in 1895) Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska and Colorado in 1894; in Alabama, Mississippi, Loisiana, Texas, Kentucky (same as 1875). Michigan, Utah, Oregan and California in 1895.

Both without board and with board in the whole country, as a whole, the year 1893 shows higher rate than any preceding year reported since 1875. A decline is noted for the years of 1894 and 1895, with an increase for

### FIGHTING UNIONISM.

#### South Carolina Mills Employ Only Those Repudiating Organization.

a firm stand against union labor. The trouble, it is alleged, was precipitated by action of the operatives, who refused to work on Saturday aftertoon last, to make up the time to be lost on Labor Day, the management having consented to grant a holiday next Monday, if the employees would forego their half-holiday on the two preceding Saturdays. This however is a mere pretext. The men who refused to return to work are supposed to be long to a union recently organized here, and when they offered to go to work yesterday morning they were not permitted to enter the buildings. They are now trying to induce all the em-ployees to join the union. Thus the

real fight is one against unionism.

Preddent Whaley of the mill said he was willing to take back any who had gone out, provided they would sign an agreement certifying that they did not belong to a union and would not join one. They had fully determined not have any union help. mills in this State some time ago reached an ironclad agreement on this matter, and it would be adhered to to the letter. Those who went out here and remained out as union men would not be able to get work elsewhere in South Carolina. He staed unequivocal ly that, having taken this pos.tion, he would close down every mill here, and keep them closed till the middle of September before he would allow any to come back who would not sign the agreement. "We are owners of our mills and we propose to run them. We do all we can for our help, and propose to do much more. We do not

propose, however, to have any of this unionism business." The Textile Union has adopted sa food for British caunon.

So that the friends and relatives of the thirty-one men may know what has become of them, and in the hope that their declaration against the union. It is claimed that the union has a member will remember this dastardly act.

### THE AFTERMATH.

THE MACHINISTS'STRIKE HAS AROUSED A STORM OF DISAPPROVAL.

Bad Weather Ahead for the International -How Things Were Mismanaged in Bridgeport-the Prologue Claimed that a Victory Was to Be Enactedthe Epilogue Shows that It Was a

BRIDGEPORT, Aug., 29.-Shortly after the machinists' strike was lost, I wrote a little article to the "Evening Post" about the strike. The "Post" had been publishing views, comments and communications pro and con on the strike but mine was ignored.

The other day I was advised to send my article to THE PEOPLE and I herewith do so.

I wish to say that the "Evening Post" is a non-partisian paper for almost the whole year, and for the rest of the year toots the sound money horn. The "Farmer" is a daily and the "Advocate" a weekly, both Democratic sheets. The editor of the latter is an organizer by profession.

Editor "Evening Post:"

"The hurly burly as done, the battles are lost and won." Yes the machinist's strike is over and before we record it as history with its prede-cessors, it will not be amiss to see if it does not teach the wage-workers

any thing worth knowing.

The International Machinists' Union was organized in Chicago about twelve years ago. Since that time they have been organizing, paying dues, creating a large strike fund, paying dues and organizing. The leaders decried all previous organ zations of the machinists and claimed that the I. M. U. was the real thing, that it was the messiah which would usher in the millenium of the machinists. The leaders stumped the country for about four months or more be-fore the strike, urging every mach-list to come into the fold and pay dues, and also threatened if they did not join and pay tribute to the leaders, they would not be allowed to work at the trade as every shop in the country would be made a "union shop" and no non-union man or scab would be able to earn a living.

One of the principals (mis) leaders came to Bridgeport and announced victory; he told about the strong organizations in every other city, only Bridgeport needed a little attention and that the treasury was in first class condition, and that the manufacturers were willing to give them what they wanted, and that he had letters to that effect in his pocket (taking some papers from his inside pocket and showing them to the audience): you never asked them for shorter hours or more wages that is why you don't have it. Such lies invariably brought forth great applause. Some days later I read an account of his Boston meeting where he told his audience that he had letters from Bridg-port manufacturers stating that the nine-hour day with ten-hours pay would be put into operation on the 20 Such and other lies were gotten up on the spot; the leaders stop-COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug., 27—The ped at nothing; even to-day they circloth, but the rank and file are no so credulous as they used to be; they have bought some experience at a pretty high price too.

> The 20 of May came quietly and passed the same way. The 'general' strike was on with all shops run ning. Reporters were told by the leaders that "they had nothing to say.' What a blessing it would have been for the rank and file if the leaders had stuck to that little sentince, but fate, rascallty or depravity willed differently; the leaders commenced to lie again, they lied so thick and fast that the air about the strike headquarters got thick with lies and false reports. Here are some of them: 800 mach inists out, busy initiating new members, great victory in the west, Bridge port manufacturers will meet to-morrow, every machinist determined, giv-ing in in New York, still initiating new members, the metal trades will be called out, manufacturers will meet a committee of the union, all demands granted in the south, all the strikers are firm, manufacturers will grant every thing except recognition of the union, we paid the strikens to-day and all are happy and firm, railroad shops will strike in sympathy next Monday end is near, manufacturers cannot hold out any longer, one more firm giving in in Brooklyn, \$150,000 strike fund still untouched,organizer O'Niel organized four more locals in the State, strikers say they will stick it out, strike will be settled in a few days, carpenters' union, hatters' union, etc.. donating from \$25 to \$100, plenty of money coming in.etc., etc.
>
> Al of these statements were lies

> except the one about organizing the new locals and that was to the detriment of those workers. The local leaders told at every occas on how their hearts were bleeding for the stary-

> > Continued on page 2.),

#### NO "HARMONY."

#### Eichmann Keeps the Social Democrats at Bay.

The Hudson County, N. J., Social Democrats are engaged in he exhilerating and luxurious pastime of "unity" in most approved fashion, on the question of the much elected Justice Eichmann.

Eichmann was elected to the petty office of the Justice of the Peace by run ning on the Democratic, Republican, and Social Democratic tickets, His branch endorsed him for his cleverness in this respect, and all went well until it was pointed out by the Socialist Labor Party that the Social Democracy had given yet another illustration of the fact that it was a party of compromise.

After th Indianapolis convention several Social Democrats seemed to see new light. It was learned that the new light was a decision arrived at that Eichmann should either resign or be fired from the party. There was no question but that he had full permssion of his branch to run on as many tickets as he cared to run on, and that he had been urged to and defended in taking this stand by practically every Social Democrat in New Jersey and New York. The reason the crafty leaders decided in this step was that the Social Labor Party was making good use of it. They saw fit to disarm the Party, but in doing so they ripped the State of New Jersey wide open.

Eichmann violated no principle of the Social Democratic party when he com-promised. In fact he followed what is a well recognized and honored precedent among them.

He naturally objected to being sacrificed on the une an Social Democratic altar of "principle," and at once began to fight back. Saturday his branch to fight back. met and the members were unanimed in the opinion that a new wrong had been done to their little office holders. They passed a resolution, without a lissenting vote, that Eichmann be up held and that the Hudson County Organization be scored for its unfraternal conduct. Many persons were present from neighboring branches and they all asserted that they would not stand idly

by and see a "comrade" wronged.

Jersey City is accused of having instigated the action of the Hudson County Convention and Jersey City in its turn was actuated by the National Conven-

No explanation or apology will be accepted by Eichmann's followers. Ti ey without their consent and that they cannot be expelled as such an act would be unconstitutional. The new Social Demeracym is autonomous in every way. The national officers have no functions, and are free to do as they wish. The state officers have no prescribed duties or functions and so may do as they wish. The same is true of cities and towns. Locals are not of necessity bound together. From this they argue that the local is supreme in the State, and the individual is supreme in the na

Those who oppose this view are say ing nothing, because they have been frightened into silence by the result of actions. They are already looking for a way to sneak out difficulty. They expected that Eichmann's branch would do as ordered. Now they find that no one has the right to do any ordering. The spread they are expected to make over their "uncompro-mising principles" turns out to be a disaster. They cannot retreat from the stand they took without disgruntling many persons who believed they were in a Socialist party. They cannot insist on carrying out their order without lisrupting the whole organization.

A "unity convention" is called for settle the matter, but as all the available funds were eaten up by the leaders on the last trip, it is feared that a 'unity convention" cannot be held.

### ANOTHER VICTORY.

#### How the Yellow Journals Herald Triumphs That Do Not Occur.

Yesterday the yellow journals heralded a great victory for organized labor that did not occur. They related how George Smith, a motorman, over whose discharge a strike was threatened was again put to work on the De Kalk avenue line. Smith's car, according to their narrative was in a collision with a Broadway car and despite facts showing him blameless for the accident, he was dropped from the pay roll. The employees of the road, it was said, are well organized and would go out unless Smith was reinstated. The facts in the case are that there was no threat to strike, nor was there a reinstatement upon such a threat. nor are the men well organized. was discharged mainly because of his acivity in organizing his fellow trolleymen, and insisting on the line living up to agreements regarding extra trips, which speakers. Smith refused to run. The car collis ion incident was but a pretext to get rid of him. A committee hearing of his discharge visited President Hynes, who invited the committee to call again Illingsworth went up and found the the next day, intimating strongly also that he would do nothing in the matter. The committee withdrew fully convinced that nothing would come of their interview. The next morning the reinstate

lof its one active member.

The men think that the company ho to break up their union by getting rid Illingworth: "I suppose it is some-

### "UNION" SCABS.

of the committee?"

face): "That's all right."

didn't you treat us as men?

Why am I discharged?"

tator and organizer."

ingmen.

running.

to all employees.

all overtime.

abolished.

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machines.

ter. It is serious."

your services.'

Vanderslice: "Yes, partly that, and the

fact that you won't let the matter drop.

We know that you have been trying to

organize these men and we have come to

the conclusion that we can dispense with

Illingsworth (with a broad grin on his

Vanderslice: "This is no laughing mat-

Illingworth: "I don't see anything seri-

McClintock (rattied): "Why the hell

Illingworth: "We did treat you as men,

McClintock: "For being a labor agi-

Illingworth: "Then I have done my

duty to my class and I appreciate your

recommendation. Organization is nec-

essary for the men, and my interests and

the interests of these men are opposed

to yours. I belong to the robbed class,

McClintock: "Mr. Illingworth, you are

Illingworth: "Do you mean to deny

these men the right to organize?"

McClintock: "Yes, the men have no

more right to organize than the capital-

ists have to organize to down the work-

(This little concern is fighting the trust.)
Illingworth: "Well, as I am fired, I'll

Illingworth's coat and hat arrived. Not

being allowed to go through the shop, ...e

At the meeting called for that after-

noon the men learned for the first time

of Illingworth's discharge.

It was decided at that meeting to

picket the mill on the following Monday

morning, and get the men to go to a meeting place instead of going to work.

Monday morning the mill was closed as

tight as a drum. Not a machine was

Every man present at the meeting ex-

That: James Illingworth be reinstated

That: A ten per cent advance be given

That: Time and half time be paid for

That: Checking up at dinner time be

A committee was elected to present the

demands to the firm. While the committee

was away S. Schulberg spoke to the men on the neccessity of all workers

organizing into an organization such as is

That followes up the strikes by being

for the only party of labor the Socialist

Labor Party.
When the committee returned they

eported that after considerable trouble

he demands were sent into the office.

Mr. McClintoch frefused to see the

committee and his only reply was; "We

has something to say."
That entire day, missionaries were

from the A. F. of L.
One man who boldly proclaimed

sapposed to report, one of the first

would be strike breakers was the engin-

cer, Baker by name, a member of the

International Association of Machinists

He could not work because no one

sign of the awakining of the slum-

A sign of the awaraning of the simularing working telass was witnessed on the first day of the strike.

There were nine negroes working on the 100f paving it. McClintoch called

the reof paving it. McClintoch called them cowp and told them to work at

were fired. Contrast this with the "intellectual" workmen in the office.

office, went into the mill and soiled

their white little hands in paint and o'l

working in the mill as scabs.

The second day of the strike the only

work were men opposed to the S. T. & L. A. and members of the A. F. of L.

The template masters have a "union"

which is affiliated with the A. F. of L.

turned in as scabs, saying they had no

grievance. Other pure and simplers in

boss that they would break the strike

by dinner time.
At the strikers' meeting that morning

the kunch of simplers did all in their

power to cause adisruption. But after

the riveting department promised

These clerks left their places in

The negroes refused and

else was working so he joined the strikers, and teld them on the quiet of the great American Federation of Labor.

men men on election day, by veting

the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance

cept one voted to strike until the fol-

owing demands were conceded.

This plan was very successful, and that

go and get my tools, hat and coat. McClintock: "That is unnecessary

went home followed by a detective.

have already sent for your tools.'

you belong to the robber class."

ous. It is just a matter of hiring a new

#### COWARDLY WORK OF THE FEDERATION FOLLOWERS.

When a Strike Is Called They Go in and Break It-Their Organizers Try to Disrupt the S. T. & L. A .- Soft Words from the Boss for Organized Scabbery -How the Labor Movement Is Run Into the Ground.

RANKIN, Pa., Aug. 30.-About a month agos at the McClintock & Marshall Construction Company in Rankin, a notice was posted stating that turn would work overtime until 6 p. m., and the night turn until 10.30 p. m. At a notice was posted stating that the day and the night turn until 10.30 p. m. the bottom of the notice it stated that overtime would be paid.

A great number of the men, not knowthe pay for overtime, left the shop a good mechanic, and if you wanted more money we would willingly have given The blacksmiths, refusing to work. electricians and machinists elected a it to you. Only drop this labor agitacommittee to go and see Mr. Vander-

slice, the superintendent. Mr. Vanderslice threatened to make the shop into a ten-hour shop, in place of nine by abolishing Saturday half holiday if the men were not satisfied with

the notice. Comrade James Illingsworth, a member of the Socialist Trade & Labor Al-liance, who was on the committee representing the machinists, said: "It would a good idea to try it, if you want

trouble.' That brought Mr. Vanderslice to time, and he said that they would pay the same as their competitors, the American Bridge Company, which he claimed was

time and a quarter for all overtime.

The committee agreed to recommend the acceptance of Mr. Vanderslice's

This agreement held good for three weeks. Then a notice was posted to this effect, that, Taking effect to-day straight time only will be paid for over-time, signed by H. H. McClintock, the general manager.

The men grumbled and were very much

dissatisfied. Comrade Illingworth called a meeting of the men, in the meeting place of Local 356, S. T. & L. A.

Some of the pure and simplers in the shop, thinking that the Alliancemen were as cowardly as they were, asked James Illingworth if he would speak to the men at dinner time. Hilingworth called the pure and simplers' bluff and did speak to the men on the outside of the shop, but as the men have only a the shop, but as the men have only a half-hour for dinner and must check up before rturning to work, very little could be said in so short a time. But the little that he did say had its effect for he dealt with real conditions of the working class and the necessity of class-conscious organization.

At this noon-day meeting the men elected a committee, one man from each de-partment, to go to Mr. McClintock and to demand time and a half time for all overtime.

Illiuworth was elected chairman that committee.

The committee went to the office and they were informed that Mr. McClintoch was not in. The committee sat down on the office steps and waited for Mr. McClintock. While waiting, Mr. Marshall, the junior partner, came out of the office and asked the committee what they wanted. He was informed by the chairman of the committee. Mr. Marshall said, All right, we will consider this matter and give you an answer in the morning."

Illingworth then spoke up and said. "We want an answer for the men now."
Mr. Marshall said, "If you want an
answer now, our answer is NO."

The committee left the august presence of their owner, and, at the suggestion of a pure and simpler, it was decided to give the firm up until 5 p. m., to give their final answer.

In the meantime, Mr. Marshall and Mr. McClintock, who had returned, went around to the foremen and told them not to ask the men to work overtime that night

At 5 p. m., when the committee went to the office, they were met by Mr. Mc-Clintock and he told them "that there would be no more overtime." The chairman of the committee said,

'We want you to agree to pay the men time and a half time for all overtime, in case there is any in the future. All the committee could get for a re-ply was, "There will be no more over-

The committee left the office and all

of the wage slaves agreed not to work any more overtime, and they further decided that if any man was discharged for not working overtime when asked to do so, a strike would be the result. At the meeting place of Local 356 that night twenty-seven of the McClintock and Marshall Constructing Company employees agreed to join the S. T. & L. A. Another metting was arraigned by IIlingworth in the same hall the follow ing Saturday afternoon. Comrades Schulberg and W. J. Eberle to be the

That Saturday morning Mr. Grant, the master mechanic told Illingsworth that "someone" wanted to see him in the

superintendent, Mr. Vanderslice and the two bosses, Mr. Marshall and McCliatoch, besides the clerks. The clerks were cleared out of the of-

fice and both doors were locked. The folment of Smith was voluntarily made by lowing conversation took place. Vanderslice: "Mr. Illingworth, I sup-

After the meeting adjourned, Illingworth and Schulberg met Fred. L. Schwartz, General Organizer of the A. pose you have an idea why we sent for F. of L., and a man by the name of

Continued on page 2.)

### thing pertaining to me being chairman SCABBING AT REGENSBERG.

### INTERNATIONAL CIGARMAKERS' FAKIRS DOING DIRTY WORK.

PRICE TWO CENTS

Spanish Work, for Which \$15 to \$18 is Paid, Attempted by Them for \$12.00 -They Introduce Strike Breakers from Tampa at Cost of \$600-Dilemma Into Which They Are Thrown.

There is a strike on in the factory of E. Regensburg & Sons Havana Cigar-Manufacturers, of 118-120 Hudson street, this city. This firm turns out a high grade product,—Spanish work— and the men are the best skilled in the trade. They are organized in the Span-ish Cigarmakers' Union La Resistencia. The union rate is from \$15.00 to \$18.00

for making.

In the early part of July several members of the International Cigarmakers' Union secured employment in the shop. It was not long before the La Resistencia men learned that the International men were cutting the prices. Doing team work on the Spanish style at \$7.00 for rolling and \$4.50 for bunching, making a total of \$12.00 per thou-

When the La Resistencia men learned When the La Resistencia men learned this they asked the International men to demand the same prices as La Resist-encia was getting. This the Interna-tional men refused to do, saying they would run things in this town to suit themselves, that they didn't give a damn about any other union or what it might do. Thereupon La Resistencia demanded that the International men be discharged. This the firm refused to do, and La Resistencia declared a strike.

The erganized scabbery of the International hastened to Regensburg. promised to fill up the shop at the In-ternational scab prices, Regensburg was willing, but the organized scabbery couldn't make good, as they had not enough skilled men to take the places of the strikers.

But the International was not yet at the end of its resources. They had a number of professional strike breakers fighting the La Resistencia men who are on strike at Tampa, Fla. Hurry orders were sent to Tampa and some twenders were sent to Tampa and some twenty of the strike breakers were secretly brought to this city at a cost of \$30 a nan, or over \$600 in all. The men were put to work in Regensburg's shop. The International's price must have been very low, or the material very poor, as seven of these imported strike breakers with work after a short time. They quit work after a short time. They put up a stiff kick at being hurried here when they had a chance to seab it in Tampa for far better prices.

The International's move failed, but it was confronted with the \$600 expense incurred in bringing the men here. Regensburg evidently wouldn't stand for that. How to raise the money was the question. And it remains for the hon-est rank and file of this scab-furnishing organization to find out.

The Joint Advisory Board of the Inthen made and carried unuminous; as the "Strike" and "Picket Committee," that the men stay on strike until he has recently levied an assessment of ten cents on each member. This money, it is claimed, is to go to the aid of the strikat vork among the men representing the capitalists and their Labor Leutenants strike has been on near three months now, and it seems rather late in the day One man who boldly proclaimed to give it aid, especially as money has from every corner of the borough that he was a union man with a union card in his pocket offered two together and wondering if the Orthe men from two to five dollars ganized Seabbery is killing two birds each if they would return to work in the morning. On the first day of the strike, when the night shift was

#### Facts Regarding Timberland Revealed by Formation of an Association.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28. - A meeting which it is hoped and believed will mean much for the permanent timber interests of Tennessee was held at the university town of Sewanee recently. An association was formed whose hope it is to make clear the disastrous effects of forest denudation and in this way secure the introduction of conservative methods of handling forest lands. The lumbermen and landowners of the State are expected to see the advantages of forestry over the usual destructive lumbering and to so manage their lands that they may be a constant source of reven-A meeting will be held in Nashville in November. The address sent out by the association says:

"The decreasing supplies of timber in men that attempted to, or did go to the North and East are forcing an everincreasing demand upon the forests of the South. The lessons to be read from the experience of States already stripped of their woods should not go unlearned. The development of Tennessee's mineral resources will demand enormous duantities of timber, and let us not repeat the folly of Pennsylvania, where mining timbers have to be imported, and where the State has been forced to buy land in order to meintain an amount of forest sufficient to insure a reasonable supply of water and wood."

they get a good roasting from Comcade One of the largest areas of virgin tim-Schulberg who was present at that meet her in the Union is found in Tennessee. ing, they behaved like whipped curs, Comrade Val Remmel spoke to the strik-Its hardwood forests are especially noteworthy and productive. Nashville and ers on the differences between the S. Tt & L. A. and A. F of L. While Remmel Memphis are two of the largest if not the two largest hardwood markets in was speaking the pure and simplers sneaked out of the hall. the country, both handling about 100,-000,000 feet annually. Forest destruction is going forward at a rapid rate and in the most unintelligent manner. Immature trees are hewn down with those of full growth. It is probable that a stumpage tax on all trees under a certain diameter will be advocated

## **DOCUMENTS FOR HISTORY.**

Another Whipped Whelps Whine.

Trades unionists will be interested in knowing that the "scabs" who took the places of the union men at the ent strike in the Sprague Electrical Works at East Orange, N. J., have no connection whatever with the socialist movement, the entire group belonging to an organization called the S. T. & L. A., which is engineered by a notorious New York politician named De Leon who usually poses as a "socialist," and whose avowed object is to destroy the present Trades Union through the agency of his rival organization. The S. T. & L. A. is in reality so small and insignificiant that its existence is not generally known to the vast majority of union men. It only springs into a temporary local notoriety when an opportunity is offered to furnish "scabs" to the employers, as in the present instance.—Chicago "WORKERS' CALL, "July 27, 1901.

Chicago, July 29, 1901. To the Editor of the "Workers' Call," 36 N. Clark street.

In the issue of the Workers' Call, official organ of the "Socialist Party" of Chicago of Saturday, July 27th, heading the editorial page is an article, stating in unequivocal language that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is an organization designed to furnish "scabs" to the employers when a strike is on. I am instructed by Local 354, S. T. & L. A., to challenge the author, and through him your entire organization, to publicly

er to debate with your representative

Labor Alliance is organized to furnish 'scabs" to employers when a strike is

your "author" is solicitous to conceal his identity, any other representative your

soon proceed to the arrangement of de

Local 354, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance having received no answer to its challenge (registered letter) of 29th ult. new the monstrous accusation levelled by your paper against the Alliance to be true and it then became your duty to submit the proofs to an audience of the working class—for traitors and trainizations should be unmaskor again you came to know it to be and then did their exist a spark

rectification would have appeared.

Ample time has been afforded to you to take a stand, with the heart of a craven and the instincts of a cur you have elected to crawl into your hole, hoping whole matter might blow over. You stake the spirit of the Alliance, it never forgets, it will yet brand you and other dastardly wielders of infamous as the frauds you are.
RICHARD COCHRAINE.

Sec'y Local 354, S. T. & L. A.

IV.

Chicago, August, 1901. Mr. Richard Cochrane: communication in regard to the matter of the S. T. & L. A. renders it necessary for me to make the explanation which is justly due you. I had indeed intended to answer your first, but on ed thoughts, I determined to await coming of the second, knowing that it would contain the scientific arguments usually employed by writers who cham-pion the cause of the S. T. & L. A. I was under the impression that I would then be able to judge of your ability to e in debate an erudite and imporand person like myself. I have been disappointed. You are not a worthy opponent and it would be a waste of time upon my part to engage in debate with When any "socialist" holding the same views as yourself wishes to enter the lists with me, I must insist upon that person being thoroughly equipped with the latest and most improved argumen-tative weapons which the arsenal of his party contains. A careful perusal of your letter has convinced me that you are not thus equipped, and I must, therefore, positively decline to meet you in discussion. Such arguments as "heart of a craven and instinct of a cur," though of a craven and instinct of a citr. Though and obteely weighty at one time are so no longer. "Crawl into your hole" has also been superseded, while "dastardly wielder of infamous weapons," though exceedingly good logic in its way, is also a trifle passe. I want the best possible arguments, and will not be satisfied to meet a man who uses such an possible arguments, and who uses such an-isfied to meet a man who uses such an-ciousted utopian, and hackenered socialist weapons as these. You are not up-to-date, Richard, and I greatly fear you have been neglecting the fountain of wis-dom which Daniel, every week sets in motion for the edification of the faithful.

whelps," which occurs about sixteen times, more or less, and which is evi-dently designed to crush any and all autagonists against whom it might be directed. Now, I want to know why that argument was not used against me in your second letter. Did you refrain from calling me a "whipped whelp" because you were afraid that I would not recover from the shock, or because you were ignorant of its arrival in the field of "socialist" thought where you graze You will have to satisfy me on this point before I consent to meet you. Neither have you called me a "labor lieutenant of capital" or enquired how about Carey of Haverhill or the presence of Millerand in the French Cabinet, even made the slightest allusion "freak-crookdom and crook-freakdom," an argument that I notice Daniel puts great stress upon recently. How did you happen to omit hurling these thunderbolts at me? Do you know that they are absolutely essential and fundamental? fear that you are not entitled to conideration from any sort of a "Kangaroo to say nothing of your claim to meeting a champion like myself. You know, Richard, that you cannot fight the good fight successfully unless you put on the whole armor of Billingsgate, and seeing that you are not suficiently provided with that invulnerable defence, I would scorn to take advantage of your weakness. You say that I "mistake the spirit of the Alliance;" that "it never forgets"—you might have added also that it never learns-and that it will "braud"

tc., etc. The prospect is terrifying. Can nothing induce you to chauge your de-Richard? I am ready

hatever it is I will meet it with all the

your honored health

fortitude possible under the circum-

dear Richard, and don't be a fool-if

you can help it.
I remain your "dastardly wielder,"
JOS. WANHOPE, Ed. "Call."

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.-It is need-

less to say that "whipped whelps" would have been quite in order had we suc-ceeded in dragging Joshua from his hole

on to a platform. Joshua is "wise in

his generation," and true to his afilia-

tions, who spit impotent vemou and

[N.B.—If any there be who finds it hard to believe that a man could utter so

caluminous a falsehood as that uttered

by Mr. Jos. Wanhope in his "Call" in

the matter of the Sprague strike, and when called upon to make his words

good, is capable of seeking to escape by

that the above letter signed by him indicates, let such incredulous Thomas ap-

ply to this office. The gentleman's auto

graph letter and signature are here for inspection.—Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

slinking away in the dishonorable

"crawl into my hole," true to my like instincts" before this awful threat.

Have mercy, dear Richard, or if 40t, please tell me if the operation of "branding" is a painful one. Will it hurt much? I have never yet met any victims of the dreadful vengeance of the Al liance and, in consequence, don't know exactly what is in store for me.

then burrow.

maintain and prove this assertion.

This organization will furnish a speakn the following subject. Resolved, that the Socialist Trade and

Your representative to take the affirmatilve, ours the negative.

I am authorized to say that in case

organization may select will be accept-We hope this challenge will meet with favorable consideration and that we may

RICHARD COCHRAINE, Sec'y Local 354, S. T. & L. A. 43 Lincoln Park, Blvd. III.

Chicago, Aug. 20th, 1901. the Editor of the "Workers' Call,"

WORKING THE STEEL STRIKE. hes to call the attention of your or-ization to the fact; that either you Gov. Nash of Ohio Follows Example Social Democrats and Defunct K. of L. BELLAIRE, O., Aug., 27.-Just after the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers became effective here, Milton Smiley, deputy inspector of the ness in you a prompt apology and

Immigration Burzau, came here and announced that he had been sent by T. V. Powderly to look into a report that the National Steel Company, whose plant was tied up by the strike. had planned to resume operations with imported contract labor, and to pre-He stated that Powderly, at the sug-

gestion of Gov. Nash, of Ohio, had given him positive instructions to see that no such labor was brought here, and represented that Powderly and other Republican leaders were very strikers did not lose their case through illegal acts of the employers.

Of course he found nothing to justify his presence, and now it is as clear as day why there was such great interest. Gov. Nash is a candidate for reelection, and sees that if the present strike is lost it will naturally tend to affect the fall election in Ohio and elsewhere, especially in the States where the strike is affecting the largest number of men.

Governor Nash appealed to Presi dent McKinley for aid, and suggested that now would be a good time for the Republican party to squre itself the strikers and pave the way for their good will, not only this fail but in 1904. Accordingly, the President is said to have sent word to Powderly to send his smartest immigration agents into the strike centres to ostensibly look into any threats of importations of labor, and give to the leaders as-surances that the Republican party has the strikers' good at heart, and is ready to give them moral aid whereever it can be done without openly offending the Trust managers.

The man who appeared here approached several leaders of the strike assuring them that the Governor was averse to calling out troops and that he could be relied upon to do the square thing by the strikers. In re-turn for this he did not openly ask that the leaders promise to deliver the steel workers' votes next fall, but he gave such strong intimations that that was the thing desired that is was eatsly understood.

in to the last issue of that delectable set and you will discover your shortmings. The latest and most improved spon furnished there utterly outmass your feeble efforts. The last and of science in that issue is "whipped"

If you are gutting this paper out having ordered it, do not re

Someone has paid for your su
tion. Renew when it expires. If you are getting this paper with out having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscrip-

### **90000000000000000000** THE TENEMENT FORUM

Tales From Real Life.

"No more of your Socialism for me, Otho," said Jerry McCarthy the other evening as the three families were out on the front stoop.

"How is that?" asked Otho, looking

over at Danny Murphy and winking. "Well," said Jerry "me son Danny, you know, passed the Civil Sarvice examination for letter carrier, getting a mark of ninety-three per cint. Well what do you think but if a blackguard of an auld Republican who was down at the foot of the list didn't get the job over me son Danny, the crathur, who is still waiting. How is that for Socialism?"

"What has Socialism to do with Civil Service?" asked Otho.

"Why" replied Jerry, "the Post Office is run by the Government isn't, and that what the Socilists want?" and with an air of "Now I've got you," Jerry resumed his pipe.

"In 1883," replied Otho, "Congress passed what is known as the civilservice law. That Congress was capitalistic through and through, and any laws that Congress passed were laws framed for the interest of the capitalistic class; hence, the civil-service law being of capitalist origin, any faults to be found in the civil-service system are to be attributed to that class that made it, that is, the capialist class.

"The Socalist Labor Party has not as yet, had the oportunity of carrying out the principles which are embodied in its Platform: therefore, that Party cannot be held responsible for the effect of any law or measure however Socialistic it might seem in form, that is suggested, passed and carried out by the capitalist class in the form of Congress, President, Governors, etc.

"Again," contined Otho, cannot exist under Capitalism any more than verdure under an ash-heap. The ash-heap of Capitalism must be first cleared away before we can enjoy the fruits of Socialism; the last vestige of Tyranny must be destroyed before Freedom in its entirety can be

"Now, then, Jerry, to illustrate still further as to how the capitalist class system of government ownership, works, let us take the recent Post Office scandal in Jersey City. There we have the assistant postmaster of that city, W. E. Wooley assessing letter-carriers and other government employees, for campaign funds to be used for the benefit of the Republican party in New Jersey. In the case of a refusal on the part of a letter- carrier to give up a portion of his earnings when requested to, he would be either transferred, forced to take his vacation in the winter, or or some other mean act done to him. Despite the clause in the civil service rules, which provides for dismissal of any official soliciting subscriptions for political pur-poses, Wooley still holds his position; neither the Postmaster-General, Attorney-General or President McKinley breathed a word of censure, though they knew that Wooley's act was a glaring violation of the civil service rule.

"Thus, you see, Jerry, that the civil service is one of the greatest campaign fund raisers that the ingenuity of the capitalist politician has ever devised; and, what have I told you, shows just what your son Danny must expect should ever be so unfortunate as to get a government position. He must support the capitalist class, whether he wants to or not, that is if he wishes to hold his position; and his support thereof means a longer continuance of the system under which we live; it means also, that he will thereby be a traitor as a workingman, who, by entering the army, pledges himself to protect the interests of the capitalist class against the interests of the working class."

"Be alsy, Otho," said the elder O'Brien, "I have a foins boy in the army, serving in the Phillipine, and that reminds me that I have a letter from him to-day. Mary, acushla," said O'Brien to the daughter, "read the Mary, in response, procured the let-

ter and began to read;

ISLA DE LUZON, P. I.

I am writing this letter in a great hurry, as we have been kept on the jump ever since we struck this terri-tory, and there is no telling as to when we will be on the move again. You will see by Gen. Otis's report recently sent to the U.S. that we have been kept pretty busy. But, Oh! how I am sick of this place, though I am not alone in this expression of my feelings; we are all sick of this place, and of army life. But you know what caused my enlistment-out of work, no prospect of employment; the same story which my comrades tell.

After reading some of the papers Otho kindly sent us, we were struck by the thought-What are we fighting for?-for whose interests?-where do ours come in? As soon as my term of enlistment expires, I am going to get home, and to do the first useful day's work that I have done since I entered the army.

But here I must stop. Love to all.

Your affectionate CORNELIUS.

"That is one of the best Socialists arguments, that I have ever heard," said Otho, after the leter was read. "How is that, Otho?" asked O'Brien.

"Perhaps not," replied Otho, "But it is this letter, of which I speak. In that portion of his letter where he speaks of Gen. Otis's report of the army, I noticed upon reading that re-port that there were 2,854 Philipinos

killed, and 1,193 wounded. Now in A Wage Worker's Wild-West modern warfare it is usually the case to have one killed to four wounded. But in this instance there is almost thres times as much killed as there was wounded! What does that show?" "Murder," said Danny Murphy.

"Yes," said Otho," and each soldier an accomplice, obeying orders from

a capitalist government." "Again, Jerry," said Otho, "Conny tells in this letter the cause of his fellow soldiers for enlisting—out of work. That shows you how little stock we should place in these 'devo-tion to his country,' 'patriotic love' and all such wishy-washy tales, which our capitalist sheets are ever fond of printing besides the true tales of 'brutal soldiers,' 'soldiers on a rampage, 'soldiers insulting woman,' and all the rest of the same nature which we read every day '

"I see to-day," put in Danny Murphy at this juncture, "where the President aproved the death sentence of a soldier who killed a Philipino woman. 'Yes," replied Otho," but how many

have been killed, whose murderers will never be known!"

Well. Otho," said Jerry, "between the civil sarvice and the army I'm afraid the sons of O'Brien and McCarthy are not adding much glory to the family name." And the old man sigh-

"Did you hear about Clancy's will, and the scrap in my division, A. O. H.?' asked Danny Murphy.

"No," replied Otho, but I should like to hear about it to-morrow night, as I can't stay any longer now "Well come to-morrow," said Danny,
"It's worth listening to." And with
the customary farewell the group

FUTURE HOPES.

THE AFTERMATH. (Continued from page 1.)

ing strikers and how much they(the leaders) were doing for the noble cause, while the fact is that they did not do anything but lie to the tune of \$18 dollars a week, which they got

legally-how much they got otherwise nobody knows.

broke up.

One leader's business was and still is to organize, organize and organize; he tells his dupes that he does it for their good, while he does it for about \$5 or \$10 per lodge organized. He, too, tells those whom he organizes how much he does for the working class, while he skins his own em ployees as much as he can. He employs two boys whom he pays about \$6 week because he cannot get them for any less, and then he puts the union label (a good sized one too) on his sheet, in which he advertises: Union-there-is-strenght-beer and Federation-shoes, and God-hates-a-quitter-whiskey; a labor misleader stops at

nothing if it will only pay.

Another lying concern though not a leader, but in some respects worse than a leader, was the Bridgeport "Farmer." That shest accepted the pace set by the "Advocate." It however beat the "Advocate" by a long shot as it could lie six times a week, while the "Advocate" only had one chance. If the editor of the "Farmer" did not know the strike situation any better than he wrote in the "Farmer" then he was an ignoramus. If he did know how rotten things were all in the union and yet created an ign s fatuus after which the strikers chased then he was a liar. The "Farmer" printed such lies as were apt to keep the men from going back sooner than they did; it also had itself recom mended as the paper which fights the battles of the machinists, it had it-self endorsed by the I. M. U. for the "good reports" it printed on the situation. It made hay while the strike

shone. The machinists have to thank the "Farmer" for the eight weeks of idleness as they would have gone back to work at least four weeks sooner-when it was generally acknowledged that the strike was lost-but the "Farmer" coaxed them into line, whipped them in to line and scared them into line. The phrase "God hates a quitter" was used and abused until it got thread-I do not care to argue the point whether God is in such small business or not, but what I would like to know is what he will do with an editor who circulates every lie he can get a hold of and invents those which he cannot get a hold of, and by doing so catches some pennies but brings hundreds of families to the starvation point at the same time. What will God do with him? Now we must not think that the high

office holders in the I. M. U. were idle when the local leaders were running the late strike in a foul, low, contemptible way. Oh no, they met in convention in Toronto, Ont. Trying to cover up their tracks, they handed in a report according to which ex-of-ficers had "mismanaged" over \$83,-000; we all know what "mismanaging" is. If 80 "leaders" shared in the "mismanagement" then they got about \$1,000 a piece 40 "mismanage." One wonders how much the present leaders are "mismanaging"—we will learn about that when they have entered the stage of "ex-officers."

The men in some shops have agreed

to pay a certain sum of money every weik for the benefit of those who could not got their jobs back; the local leaders tried to get the "handling" of this money, but the rank and file has lost faith in the O'Connelses and hangerson, the men elected a shop committee
—a committee which they thought
would not steal, to handle that money. The world is progressing indeed.

The other day I got hold of a pamphlet entitled: "What Means This Strike?" It is a gem of its kind in which a strike is laid bare and dissected in a good and comprehensive way. Publisher, Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, price five cents. If any one wants to know more about a strike than can be written in a little newspaper article he may find it in this pamphlet and avoid being led into the ditch again by strike -or labor-misleadera R. B. B.

# Wanderings.

From El Paso to Los Angeles is, at this season, a torrid streak varied by sand storms, mirages and eating house coffee extract that would throw the stomach of an ostrich.

Los Angeles has an energetic sec-

tion which sits heavily upon the reactionary, bilious temperament of the average ambitious cockroach capitalist and Kangaroo with the office seeking habit. The S. D. P. or the "Socialist" party as now known, which has no affinity with labor, is not conspicious as an agressive factor, although it polled a respectable vote in California. It has all the distinguishing features which marked the Proples' party as a reactionary organization, embracing as it does, men of various shades of capital st belief, and is ready to "unite" when there's any thing for the grafting element to get together on. Just now they are cultivating the fakir ridden trades-union which, verse pertinacity refuses to vote their ticket, but is to be duped, in San Francisco at least by that old, old gamea Union Labor party-with flex;ble principles like the autonomous erstwhile S. D. P. In Los Angeles the "Socialist" party finds its main support among clientless lawyers, patientless doctors, and customerless shopkeepers -the proletrian element being conspiclous for its absence.

As I write this another "unity" meeting is announced by the much Socialist party for a heart to heart talk at Eberle Hall, Aug., 26, presumably for the purpose of monizing" the spiritualists, who are invoking spirits and suckers this week at Sycamore Grove, near Los Angeles. They are growing "broader" every day. The comrades of the S. L. P. are conducting strenous agitation meetings and are placing considerable literature where it will be productive of good results.

Comrades Schade, Weinberg, Bauer and H. Norman are rendering splendid service as outdoor speakers and elucidating the Marxian doctrine to the delight of the wage slaves and the disgust of the Christian Socialists, who want the rich to give us socialism, and the reactionary fakir who wants the capitalist parties to give him

Los Angeles is a sort of a freaks paradise just now and Mecca toward

which they naturally gravitate.

The reorganized section at San Francisco has been installed in the pleasant headquarters at 832 Howard street, and is waging a vigorous campaign with six to eight meetings per week. Comrades Griest, Stiegerwald and McGinty are very busy these days and have large and attentive audiences wherever they speak. Much litera-ture is sold, collections satisfactory, the field is a good one and Section San Francisco's prosperous future assured.

The recent strikes in San Francisco are having educative effect upon some of the wage slaves involved, and Com-rades Griest and Stiegerwald are demonstrating the object lesson afforded to a number of trades-unions. services are constantly in demand and they have few open dates. Comrade Austin Lewis spoke recently at the headquarters on Howard street to standing room only. His theme was "The Vindication of the Agitator," and he handled it fluently. He paid his respects to the "advanced thinkers" of the S. D. P. whose sinuous tactics spelt retreat and defeat. His conclu-sion that Socialism is inevitable and that the United States would lead the movement for proletarian emancipation met the hearty endorsement of his audience. The municipal campaign in San Francisco promises to be an interesting one and so far as the S. I. P is concerned an active one. They will have six speakers in the field their petition. During the strike our speakers on the water front were several times arrested and the usual police station farce enacted. Although the new City Charter makes it a mis-demeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any one to disturb a political meeting, no magistrate could be found who would issue a warant for the arrest of the policemen who broke up the meetings. The Employers Association will undoubtedly be successful in defeating the men. Mayor Phelan, at their solicitation, besides putting on a host of regular policemen to protect non-union teamsters, appointed 246 specials, giving preferance to discharged soldiers. Regardless of capitalist press reports there is very little disturbance in San Francisco. Doubtless many of the strikers who have felt the weight of Phelan's police clubs will rally some more for the "reform" mayor at the polls.

At Bakersfield a few comrades are incubating a movement sadly needed there. The Kern County Land Comwhich runs the politics of the county and holds a mortgage on every other fruit grower, has recently completed an Armory for Co. G Sixth Infantry N. G. C., immediately adjoining their palatial headquarters and convenient of access, so that when the unreasoning wage slaves insist on three meals daily instead of weekly, they may push the button and order the man killers to place said slaves upon the rifle diet at once. The oil boom is over and the ambitious schemers who were to grasp a fortune by dabbling in Kern County balloon oil stocks are dropping with many a dull thud into the proletrian ranks. A number of high priced Oil Company officials continue to draw fancy salaries, how-over on the sthrength of their titles, while making assignments on a deserted derrick and a small sized grease

Fresno, Visalia, Tulare and Bakersfield are full of Chinese and Japanes labor, and employment agencies in San Francisco are sending them out in droves. None of these towns offer anything akin to existence for the wage worker and his condition tends flat on the ground.

Comrade Corregan speaks again on ever downward. A. S. D. Los Angeles, Aug., 24.

corner of High and Hampden streets.

## "UNION" SCABS

(Continued from page 1.)

Milier.president of a "union" in Lawrenceville. This president was on the verge of collapse caused by being filled up with good spirits. Schwartz asked Schulberg if he would be allowed to talk to the wen. Schulberg said: "yes, we can debate this question of unionism, but it would be no more than fair to ran two debates one here, and the other at Mc-Keesport or some other locality the A. F. of L. has a strike on its hands." Schwartz then said; "Our organization does not allow us to debute with Socialists. But you have alrealy spoken to the men here, now let me speak and let the men vote on which Schulberg:

Schulberg: "If your object is to try to get another rake off for yourself and your fellow labor fakirs; you try your monkey business here at this time and watch results." In spite of that convrsation Schwartz

told some of the men and advertised in the capitalist newspapers that there would be a meeting that night. The fakirs did not hold a meeting, but Boyle, Schwartz, Miller and other fakirs

went among the men circulating lies about our S. T. & L. A. On the second day of the strike some the A. F. of L. men went to see McClintock and they agreed to return to work as scabs, their wages were raised

ten per cent. On the third day of the strike about 75 men returned to work; 70 of them were members of organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. Up until now the only "union" men that were not scabbing

were the machinists.

At the strikers' meeting it was reported that McClintock wanted to see the committee. The committee went down and while they were gone Wm. J. Eberle addressed the strikers on the prin-

ciples of labor organizations. When the committee returned they reportede that McClintock did see them and offered the following concessions: "Pittsburg, 28, 1901.

"All repairmen and others required to work overtime will receive time and a quarter. Checking system at noon will be

ished. The mechanics and laborers will be rated by their foremen according to their bility and skill.

This company under no consideration will reinstate Mr. James Illingworth. lliw (Signed) H. H. McCLINTOCK, "General Manager.

The pure and simple machinists argued for the acceptance of these terms. Comrade Illingworth here stated that he would gladly step aside if all of the would receive their advance in men wages.

The terms were rejected by an overwhelming majority, only the machinists 'union men" voting in favor.

The committee returned to McClintock and told him their answer of the men. McClintock refused to make any more "concessions." When the committee returned after a long discussion it was de-cided to continue the strike. During the discussion the pure and

implers tried to swing the the A. F. of L., and one of their arguments was this:

Mr. McClintock said that "IF ANY OTHER ORGANIZATION BUT THE S. T. & L. A. HAD CONTROL OF THE MEN WE WOULD HAVE SET-

TLED THE STRIKE IN AN HOUR. The men turned the pure and simplers down and on the fourth day these "organized machinists" went back as

The laborer's wages were raised from \$1.50 a day to \$1.62½ and an advance was given to the men in every depart-The strike was declared off and the laborers passed a resolution thanking the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance

for their aid and condemning the American Federation of Labor for their and will undoubtedly go on the ballot by a much larger preponderance of signatures than required by law for the WEEKLY PEOPLE and many joined the Socialist Trade and Labor Alli-

ORGANIZER D. A. 15. ORGANIZER L. A. 356.

### CORREGAN IN HOLYOKE.

Crowd Applauds His Drubbing of the Labor Fakirs. HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug., 30 .- The

subject of Socialism Is not an unfamiliar one in Holyoke, it has viabrated the air on many an occasion, but never before did it ring out in such fiery eloquent and yet in simple logic as a school lesson as it did last night at the corner of High and Cabot streets. Comrade Charles H. Corregan, of New York, occupied the soap box and for an hour and a half poured forth living facts enough to crowd a dozen campaign spreches. With mas-terly skill he dissected the capitalist system of production with its profit mongering, labor fleecing methods. He showed the deplorable and yet inevitable position of the working class and the reluctant class struggle and the hopelessness of all fake reform movements. He also showed the way out of the social chaos and proved logical position of the Socialist Labor Party and its economic ally the So cialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Comrade Corregan's speech evident-

ly made a deep impression upon his numerous aud ence who heartily ap-plauded some sentiments which we when he said. hardly expected, Monday next YOUR LABOR SKATES will march you through the streets to show the capitalist class the good which are to be delivered on election day." The applause came back in quick Quite a number of pamplets were

sold and leaflets distributed. A half drunken democrat who tried hard to create a disturbance was quitely sent home by a symphatetic policeman. An egg was also thrown, bby some idiot probably, but it did no harm and fell

# ALBANY NOMINATIONS.

Socialist Labor Party Has a City and County Ticket.

The City and County Convention of the city and county of Albany were held at Headquarters of Section Albany, Mon-day evening, August 26, and the following platform adopted by City Conven-

The Socialist Labor Party of Albany, recognizing the fact that labor creates all wealth; that the tools of production and distribution are the result of social labor, maintain that the wealth produced by social or o-operative labor be owned by the class that performs said labor, the working class.

Though realizing that victory at the polls in a municipal election cannot fulfill this measure of justice to the working class, which can only be accomplished by victory in a national election; while never losing sight of our final aim, the conquest of the public powers by the working class, to restore to those who produce and operate them, the tools of production and distribution; the Socialist Labor Party enters the municipal campaign to educate the working class, and to gain for the working class these offices now held in the interests of our employers, the capitalist class. It presents for your consideration the following program, which every candidate of the Socialist Labor Party is bound to uphold with every power at his command. First. The city to acquire street rail-

First. The city to acquire street rail-ways, lighting plants, and all public functions requiring franchises from the city. the same to be operated (not for profit to reduce the taxes of the property owners) but for the benefit of all citizens, the employees to manage the same co eperatively under control of the city administration, and to elect their own su-perior officers. No employee to be discharged for political reasons. revenue over the cost of operating public ntilities to be used to increase wages of employees and establishment of a sick and disabled benefit fund for employees

and other citizens.
Second. The city to acquire vacant lots within the city limits and erect thereon sanitary and comfortable houses, with modern conveniences, to be let by the city to the workers at a rental calculated on the cost of repairs and administrative expenses.

Third. Free medical attendance to be

furnished at the homes of applicants, when necessary; also medicines, food, etc. Depots to be established to furnish the people, at cost price, food or other necessaries now sold at prices largely in excess of their value.

Fourth. The abolition of the contract

system in all public works. That ail employed by the city receive at least \$2 per day. That eight hours consti-tute a day's work, and that men and women receive equal pay for equal work. Fifth. The establishment of free public bath-houses by the city.

Sixth. The establishment of a free employment bureau, where the workers can secure reliable and in securing employment.

Seventh. That no pains be spared in giving a thorough, free and universal education to all children in the public schools; that the laws against child labor be strictly enforced; that provision be made for feeding and clothing school children where necessary; and that all school books be furnished free to all.

Eighth. In all cases where the workers are obliged to strike against oppres-sive conditions imposed on them by the capitalist class, the city government shall furnish every possible aid to the strikers.

These are our immediate demands, the first steps towards the realization of the Socialist Commonwealth in which the workers shall enjoy the full fruits of their labor. To them we pledge our support, and we call on you to aid in carrying them into effect.

Cease voting for oppressors. Cast your ballot for yourself by voting for the party of your class-the Socialist Labor Party. After its adoution the following city

icket was placed in nomination: For Mayor-Jacob E. Alexander. For Comptroller-Clinton H. Pierce. For City Treasurer-Marcus Hirschfield.

For President of Common Council-Henry M. Yeakel. For Assessors - George Elye and John Keenan.

For Police Justice-George E. Dubois. For Justice of City Court-Schreck. For Alderman, Second Ward - Julius Zimny.

or Alderman, Fifth Ward-George Du Bois. COUNTY OFFICES.

For County Judge-John P. Dorney of Watervliet. For Surrogate-Arthur C. Hargreaves. of Watervliet.

For County Clerk-August Kissler of Albany. For District Attorney-George H. Stevenson of Aibany. For Coroner-Frank Kochendorfer of Albany.

For Members of Assembly, First Dis-trict—John C. Weiland. Second District-John B. Waldbilliz. Third District-William Murdoch.

Courth District-Garret J. Nink The convention adjourned amid great nthusiasm. GEO. H. STEVENSON,

Secretary of Conventions Price of Coal Goes Up.

Coal is going up. Consumers who will not have laid in their winter supply by the 1st of September will be compelled to pay 25 cents a ton in advance of the present price. This will bring the price of coal up to the figure that prevailed when the Trust secured control of 90 per cent of the anthracite output, on April 1st, and announced a cut of 50 cents a ton. The dealers advanced the price 10 cents

on May 1 and 15 cents on June 1. The advance of 25 cents, which is to take effect next Monday, will wipe out the 50cent reduction. Current prices of coal are as follows:

Broken egg, stove and nut, shot in, \$6 a ton; pea, shot in, \$4.25 a ton. Beginning with September, the three larger

sizes, shot in, will cost 25 cents a ton more. The usual charge of 25 cents a Tuesday night. September 3, at the ton extra for coal that is required to be carried in will be exacted as usual.

# CONSTITUTIONAL CONTROVERSY

# Between Section Greater New York and the the Committee on Constitution has a provision by which the members of the N. E. C. can be removed upon the same principle that an amendment to the constitution can be made, it is absolutely State Committee.

th New York State Committee (Vogt, Forker and Murphy in favor, Kuhn and Kihn dissenting), adopted the following

"Whereas, By a resolution of the last New York State Convention the rules regulating the creating and filling of vacancies in the National Executive Committee were made applicable to the New York State Committee:

"Whereas under Art. V., Sec. 4, no wacancy shall be created in the National Executive Committee or in the State Committee by the removal of a member thereof without submitting the charges on which such removal is sought and the answer of the member charged to a general vote of the constituency of such committee:

"Whereas, this rule of procedure was adopted to place the composition of the National Executive Committe and of the National and State Committees beyoud the control of the local Section or Sections acting as the seat of such committee; and, whereas this rule is too important for the safety of the Party organization to allow any infraction of the came to pass; and

"Whereas, in the proceedings had in Committee, violated, in that the question of his removal from the State Committee was not submitted to a general vote of the membership of the State

"Resolved, that the nominations here tofore made and the vote taken to fill the Hickey vacancy in the State Committee were unconstitutional and are therefore cancelled; and be it further "Resolved, that Section New York be

ralled upon for a statement of the charges on which Thmors A. Hickey was ex-pelled and on account of which he is to be removed from the State Committee, and that after the receipt of such charges a copy thereof be served on Thomas A. Hickey and he be called upon to submit his answer in writing, and that thereupon both the charges and the answer be referred to a general vote of the membership in the State of New York."

At its regular session, held August 10, the General Committee of Section Greater New York resolved by a vote of 40 delegates, 3 refusing to yote and 10 about, to send the following letter to the National Executive Committee and to approach 10 June 10 June 20 committee and to approach 10 June 20 June 20 committee to the National Executive Committee and to approach 10 June 20 June 20 committee to the Committee and to approach 10 June 20 ponit Daniel De Leon as a committee to take the letter to the N. E. C., and repre-ment the Section's stand there:

"New York, August 10, 1901, the National Executive Committee,

rades-The General Committee of "Comrades—The General Committee of Section New York, in regular session assembled this day, requests a ruling from the N. E. C. upon the following facts:

"1. Thomas A. Hickey was expelled from this Section on April 13, 1901.

"2. On April 27 the Section, holding that the expulsion of Hickey vacated his that the expulsion of Hickey vacated his seat in the State Committee of which he was a member, made nominations to fill such vacancy and properly notified

fill such vacancy and properly notified the State Committee.

"3. On June 23, 1901, the State Committee issued a call for a general vote to fill the vacancy created by Hickey's expulsion with the nominees presented by Section New York. The general vote was to close on August 1, 1901.

"4. On August5, at a regular session of the State Committee, Hugo Vogt, Max Forker and Patrick Murphy, (Alfred C. Kihn and Henry Kuhn dissenting), refused to canvas and announce the vote, and to seat the comrade elected by the

and to seat the comrade elected by the general vote, and decided to call upon Section New York to state to the State Committee the Section's side of the Hickcase. Hickey to state his side and both statements to go to a general vote of the Sections in the State on the theory that only upon such general vote, ordering his removal, can his seat become vacant.

"5. The State Convention of the State held June 8, 1900, enacted as follows: "The State Convention shall elect a State Committee of seven members, vacancies to be filled by a general vote on nominations to be made by that Section that is the seat of the committee, removals on referendum or demand of Senatorial Districts in two counties."

"We hold that the conduct of the ma-jority in the State Committee is with-out warrant in the Party's laws, is destructive of that sense of equality among the membership essential to our organisation, and is fraught with grave danger to the organic integrity of the whole Party.

'It annuls Sections 7 to 12, Art. II., of the National constitution on the pro-cedure in cases of trials, expulsions and

appeals, and enacts, high-handedly, a new procedure, applicable only to Section members on the State Committee, thus placing these on a pedestal above the rest of the membership, with privileges

rest of the membership, with privileges and immunities denied to the rest.

"A member of this Section, who happens to be at the same time a member of the State Committee, is thereby free to spurn the summons of the Grievance Committee, and, dispensing with the otherwise obligatory intermediary steps of

At its regular session, held August 5, of a Party member, in violation of Section 12, Art. II., of the constitution which provides: 'No expelled or suspended member shall be accorded the privileges of a member of the Party unless properly reinstated.' This is no imaginery or exaggerated hypothesis. It fits exactly the Hickey case. He was summoned by the Grievance Committee of this Section. He spurned the summons, and was exunder the ruling of the National Executive Committee, made on May 3, 1901, to wit: 'No member of the Party can appeal from the decision of his Sec central body, if such member has refused to appear before the Grievance Commit-

tee of the Section to stand trial.' "But the conduct of the majority of the State Committee goes further in its mischievous effect. It exposes the organic integrity of the Party to the danger of non-Party members being in the State Committee. The primary laws of some States, Massachusetts for instance, compel the Party to submit to this danger. The danger has no theory there. It became a fact during the late Kangaroo riots. And not slight were the troubles and trials that the Party was there put to, in order to counteract the danger. Now, then, the danger that the capitalistic conception of a political Party inflicts upon our Party organization in Massachusetts, the majority of the State Committee of this State, where, fortunately as yet, no such public law threatens organic integrity of our Party. \*Whereas, in the proceedings had in would deliberately inject into our conthe case of Thomas A. Hickey the said stitution. We hold that the provisious tule was, by an oversight of the State for removals from the State Committee can and do apply only to removals from the Party. As such, the said provisions are beneficent and wise; the interpretatin, however, put upon them by the majority of the State Committee, wrenches them out of joint, and renders them preposterous, where it does not turn them into engines for mischief.

"In this grave conflict of opinion we request the National Executive Committee to make a definite ruling upon the question whether it is correct or incorrect to hold: "All offices held by a Party nember become vacant upon his expulsion from the Party."

"For the General Committee, Section New York, S. L. P. "LAZARUS ABELSON, Organizer."

TIMESTEE III. TO THE

Written Statement Submitted to the N. E. C. on Behalf of the State Committee, Aug. 16th.

TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST

LABOR PARTY: COMRADES:-

We herewith submit our reply to the statement of the General Committee of Section New York adopted at its meeting of August 16th, 1901.

The State Convention eleted seven members of Section New York to serve as the whole State's representation in the position of members of the State mittee. The members of the State Committee so elected received a special man-oate from the State membership. And at same time the State Convention. schooled by previous experience, adopted provisions to prevent the Section from which its State Committee-men were selected, from taking the State's mandate away without the State's consent.

TO THIS END THE REGULA. TIONS APPLYING TO THE ELEC-TION AND REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE PARTY WERE MADE APPLICABLE to controlled by the accidental majority of the section from which it is selected, the modification that the demand of three Senate Districts in two counties

and State officers were adopted, appears offices by their section in the same way clearly from the debates in the National Convention on that subject (pages 152—

But the Party realized by dire exper-163 of "The Proceedings of the Tenth National convention)."

Delegate Meyer having moved to con-tinue the old method, the following utter-

ances were made:
Delegate Kroll: "I think that a change should be made whereby the N. E. C. will be directly responsible to the Party as a whole and NOT BE SUBJECT TO LOCAL CHANGES that are liable to take place at any time, due to unusual influences or perhaps to the treachery, of one or two individuals." National Secretary Kuhn: "I would like

to say.....that, if I know anything at all about the sentiment of the Party as it is reflected in the communications received at the office, the present system will not be approved and any proposi-tion to retain it will be voted down. There is an absolute desire to do away with a system that made it possible to set up a claim such as was set up by it is true, but it gave them a handle, nevertheless. If at that time we had had a provision such as now proposed by the Committee (election by general vote of the whole Party) the pretence set up by the Kangaroos could not have been set up. Immediately the matter would have gone to the entire Party, and Kangsm would have been kn head right there and then."

(In this connection that part of Kuhn's speech is significant that recited the probability of frequent changes happening in the N. E. C., and in this recital he

machinery of the Party pressowas THIS CLAUSE THAT LOCATED IN A SECTION THAT ELECTED THE N. E. C. THE POWER TO SUSPEND AND OTHERWISE REMOVE. If

It is now claimed that this whole chate about placing the National officers beyond the centrol of local sections mere ly refered to the accomplishment of this result through removals from office without affecting membership in the Party.

claimed that the safeguards adopted do not apply to the same result being accomplished under some other form.

The claim is unreasonable, what wa evidently aimed at was to take away the power from the seat of the N. E. C. and therewith the temptation to meddle

with the make-up of that Committee. Let us assume the case of a serious aisagreement between the N. E. C. and ing the seat. In that event the attitude of the N. E. C. would be likely to be so writating to the local membership as to be looked upon by them as treason able. Treason is certainly one of the offences which should be punished by

expulsion from membership.
The Section, to which such N. E. C. members belong, looking upon their conduct as treasonable, would have before it two ways of accomplishing the re-moval of such N. E. C.

The way provided in Art. V., Sec. 4, would be very long-winded and perhaps doubtful of the desired result, requiring a general vote of the entire party membership and involving the chance of an adverse vote.

The other way would be by way of charges before the Grievance Committee. The members of the N. E. C. accused before the Grievance Committee of their Section, on account of their action as national officers, would be in duty bound to refuse to answer such charges, because by answering them they would admit the jurisdiction of the Section over the N. E. C.

Their non-appearance would amount to a default and their expulsion from the Party could be decided. Under the re-cent ruling of the N. E. C., a member expelled by default cannot appeal. Un-der the claim set up by the General Committee, members of the N. E. C. so expelled would be removed from their national offices without the Party at large eing consulted about it.

It is more than likely that a majority of the seat excited against members of the N. E. C. would prefer the latter course as the quicker one and the one ess likely to be thwarted.

Any construction of the constitution that gives the Section acting as the seat of national or state officers, the possibility of adopting such a course practically destroys the safeguard provided in Art. V., Sec. 4, and enables such seat to absolutely control the whole machinery of

In order to give full force to Art. V., Sec. 4, it is by no means necessary to exempt the members of the N. E. C. and of the State Committee from the operation of Art. II., Sec. 12. section is always subject to one exception, even the expelled or suspended member retains one privilege of membership, that of appealing and seeking reinstatement; he remains a member to

Applied to an expelled pended member of the National Ex-ecutive Committee or State Committee this section deprives him of the right of exercising the functions of his office, but he continues as a nominal member of such Committee for the purpose of the general vote of the entire constituency from which he holds his mandate.
The necessity of so safe-guarding the

State Committee is not in the least met by emphasizing the spirit of equality. The law of the State of New York makes the integrity of the Party dependent on the State Committee. That committee can make and unmake sections, of the section from which it is selected, the whole organization in the State is

three Senate Districts in two counties is necessary to inaugurate a general vote for the removal of any member.

What was simed at when these pro-What was aimed at when these pro-members serving as State officers. They would be put in and taken out of their as section officers were.

But the Party realized by dire exper-

ience that so much yielding to the spirit of equality was dangerous. And a change was made. The position of State Committee members was made UNEQUAL to that of other section members.

The point made by the General Com-nittee that the decision of the State Committee would inflict on our Party the danger of the captalisic concepion of a political party in permitting non-mem-bers to act on the State Committee has partly been answered above. The decision of the State Committee does NOT PERMIT THE SUSPENDED OR EX-PELLED MEMBER TO ACT AS STATE COMMITTEEMAN.

Besides, the argument fits just the other way. The courts of the State of New York would be decidedly inclined to recognize no removal from the State Committee unless it is sanctioned by the State Convention or by the State membership. The best way of making sure that no claim of non-members of the Party to membership in the State mittee can be effectively made is by having such removals voted on by the whole membership in the State.

The final passage of the statement of the General Committee claiming the State Committee's view of the removal provisions to be preposterous can be answered very effectively by pointing out that under the General Committee's contention a less serious charge against a State Committeeman must go to a general vote of the State, while a more ser-

he constitutional provision in questions

HUGO VOGT. MAX FORKER, PATRICK MURPHY.
Majority of the State Com. New York, August 16, 1901. IV.

Argument Submitted to the N. E. C. in Behalf of Section Greater New York on Aug 16th.

erroneously decided

Comrades of the National Executive Committee: THE PARTY LAW.

It will be noticed that the theory, runsing through the whole statement of the three members on the State Committee, is that the last national convention of the S. L. P. instituted a new order of things with regard to the power of re-moval of members of the National Executive Committee from office. This is an error. On the subject of removal from office, the Party law is now what

it was then; and deliberately so.

Before the last national convention
(1909), the Section, where the N. E. C.
was located, had the power to elect the
N. E. C. absolutely; but once elected, the Section had no power to remove them from office. The Section had pow-er only to suspend them from office, but it was bound to submit such action to a general vote of all Party membership in the land; only upon a general vote could removal be effected (Sec. 1, Art. IV., constitution of 1896). The Kangaroos did not dare to do violence to this. They did not attempt to expel anybody. What they did do was to create a bogus General Committee (the Bowery affair), and using that as a stepping-stone to reach the RIGHT OF SUSPENSION, proceeded to exercise that right. They suspeuded every officer in sight, and under cover of such usurped legal right, they ought to effect a "removal from office." It was all of eleven months later that hey went through the farce of submitting their ac; of suspension for matters of policy to a general vote, and in the meantime and forthwith they turned the Party policy topsy-turvy, and remodeled membership.

formances. And what was the essential rormances. And what was the Section, cleange made? This: The Section, where the N E. C. may happen to be located, was STRIPPED OF TilE right absolutely to elect the N. E. C. underwent no material change. As the Section where the N.E.C. was to be located was to make the nominations, that Section was left to determine the complexion of the N. E. C.; its 14 nominees, as a matter of course, would be the nom-inees of the majority. On the matter of the power to "remove from office." mat-ters remained as they were formerly: the Section had no such right, All the citations made by the three members of the State Committee from the Party convention speeches are, accordingly, irrelevant. The speakers could not be urging, as an improvement, the establishment of a thing that was already established; they could not have been urging, as an improvement, the stripping of the Section (where the N. E. C. is located) of a right that it never had; they could and only did urge the stripping it of certain powers that it did have. And they succeeded: The power to SUSPEND had proved a dangerous pretext, and it went by the board. The power to REMOVE remained where it was, with the whole membership; and

deliberately so. Accordingly, in looking for an interpre tation of the terms "removal from office" and 'expulsion from the Party," the in repretation put upon them by the Party before the convention of 1900 is of no slight importance. What was that interpretation? Two cases, both arising be fore the last national convention, make the interpretation clear. They are the cases of Stabl and Sotheran.

In the Stahl case, a general vote of the whole Party was called for his removal from the N. E. C., on the ground of his not representing the Party's policy. The general vote was virtually all in, ing him to step down, when Stabl Kangarooed. In the Sotheran case, he, at the time a member of the N. E. C., was hauled up before the Grievance Committee of Section New York for an offence that affected his qualification as a Party man. He was tried, found guilty and expelled; and his expulsion from the Party vacated his office in the N. E. C. What the term "removal from office" meant, and what ground it covered; and what the term "expul-sion from the party" meant, and what ground that covered, these two cases ill-ustrate well. "Removal from office" is a minor affair; it does not affect one's qualifications for membership in the Party, but only for office: a man may hold to a policy different from that of the Party, and yet not subversive of the Party principles; he could not be one of ift officers, and yet he could continue to be a member. On the contrary, "expul-sion from the Party" is a major affair; disqualifies from membership, and, consequently, with the disqualification for membership follows disqualification

for everything else within the Party. Now, then, with the clear interpretation put upon these two terms by the Party behind them, and with the Kangaroo riots fresh upon their minds, the dele-gates to the last national convention met and legislated. They stripped the Sec-tion (where the N. E. C. may happen to go) of the power to SUSPEND from ofice; they left the power to "remove from office" where it had been before; they left untouched the Sections' right of expulsion over their members; and they emphasized the meaning and the reach of the term "expulsion from the Party,"

case that has arisen in the Party testing did not rest satisfied with implying an interpretation. It substantially express ed one. That is found in Sec. 2, Art

"All officers and committees of a Sec ion or of a State and local organization, shall be subject to removal by their constituents upon charges duly made and

In other words, the Anarchistic notion

of men, to whom Socialism means li-cense, was be to put a stop to. A man brings a character with him when he takes office. He is not to be used like a broom: taken up and cast off at a whim. Cause must be given for his removal. The Organizer of a Section for instance, who is remiss in his duties, cannot now any longer be removed from office without trial. The interpretation, however, that the three members of the State Committee put upon the term "removal from office," would lead to this: An Organizer, who, in the pursuit of his private affairs, raises money under false pretences, or keeps a dive, and who, being tried by his Section for such offences, is "expelled from the Party" would still continue in his office as Organizer! He could not be ousted from his office, without special proceedings to "remove him from office!" A preposterous contention!

Whichever way the Party's constitution is read, the fact sticks out clear that "removal from office" is a subordinate, while "expulsion from the Party" is a paramount process. The "re-moved officer" may retain membership; the "expelled member" loses all

PRINCIPLES OF INTERPRETA-TION.

But Section New York does not bank simply upon the fact that, until now, no other interpretation has ever been put by the Party, upon the terms "expulsion from the Party" and "removal from office." The Section maintains that such interpretation is the only sensible one, and that the interpretation by the three members on the State Committee does violence to cardinal principles that the experience of the human race has established in the interpretation of documents.

With in year after that, the national One of these principles is that the more convention of the Party met in this city. The constitution was to be so amended tess comprehensive; but the less compreas to prevent the recutrence of such per hensive never affects the more compreh nsive. "Removal from office" erm less comprehensive than "expulsion from the organization." The interpretaion of the three members on the State RIGHT TO SUSPEND, which it for Committee would check the more com-RIGHT TO SUSPEND, which is the commuter of the series were also made, but these did extensive term with the lesser. The orchensive term with the lesser with the lesser with the orchensive term with the lesser with the lesser with the orchensive term with the lesser with the lesser with the orchensive term with the lesser with t holding is a part; and when expelled members shall that accorded no privileges of a member, this clause has the right of way over all others, the subordinate one, providing for the removal of officers, not excepted.

Another principle that the interpreta-tion of the three members of the State Committee does violence to is this: The clauses of a document must be so interpreted that they all can stand; an inter pretation that annuls any one clause false, at any rate, it can be resorted to only when no other alternative is open. When it is resorted to, the conclusion is that the document is defective. The interpretation put by the three comrades on the clause affecting "removals from office," can not stand without first knocking a hole into the clauses that provide for trials, expulsions and suspensions of members from the Party, culminating with Sec. 12, Art. II already quoted, and which provides that no expelled member shall be accorded the privileges of a membership of the party unless properly reinstated. Art. II Sec. 12 could no longer stand. If we go no further, such an interpretation is faulty because it annuls that which, with another interpretation, could stand perfectly. But the interpretation of the three members goes further. It performs the unheard-of act

of not only annulling what need not be annulled, but of ENACTING A NEW CLAUSE. Their interpretation the insertion of a new clause in said Sec. 12, to wit: "Except when he is a mem-ber of the State Committee." When this point is reached, the acme of absurdity is reached too. So as to escape this fix, the three comrades contend that "the State Committee does NOT permit the suspended or expelled member to ac as a Sate Committeeman." Their position, accordingly, is this: "There is no vacancy; expulsion from the Party creates no vacancy on the State Committee; but the expelled member shall no be allowed by us (the State Committee), to take his seat; pending a general vote there is a vacancy created by us (the State Committee".) If expulsion by the Section creates no vacancy, and yet the member in question is not allowed by the State Committee to fill his office, pending a general vote, what else is he but SUSPENDED? Accordingly, the one right which the last national convention stripped the Section of, the right to SUSPEND an officer, that right is gibly assumed by the State Committee; and this sort of reasoning is set up in an attitude of meek submission to the enactments of the last national convention!

THE PARTY'S SAFETY. But it is not only in the face of all principles of interpretation, it is not only face of both the spirit and the letter of the Party's constitution that the interpretation of the three comrades flies; it flies also in the face of the Party's safety.
The recut Court decisions in the Doty

(Republican) and Sheehan (Tammany) cases confirm the establised policy he Courts to hold political parties to the regulations established by themselves. Let the N. E. C. countenance a regulation of the State Committee to the effect that the expulsion of a member by the Party does not ipso facto and automatically vacate all the offices an appeal to a general vote of the Section, and thence to the State Committee, present his case, for the first time before the Court of tast resort—the general vote of the Party membership in the State—and thus turn that Court of Appeal into a Court of original jurisdiction, all the time enjoying the privileges of the State Committee of the State Committee on the Party—may be disposed by pounding the former verbose Sec. 11, Art. II., into the present terse Sec. This, we think, is all that we need to say to justify our position as far as the legal side of the case s concerned, and in order to explain why the majority of the State Committee on get the Courts to enforce his being scated. The Party would be left dependent upon the State Committee refuses to accept the State Committee refuses to accept the time enjoying the privileges they did, except the ownership of the seat of the N. E. C., and in this recital he pulsion from the Party—may be disposed by pounding the former verbose Sec. 11, Art. II., into the present terse Sec. This, we think, is all that we need to say to justify our position as far as the legal side of the case s concerned, and in order to explain why the majority of the State Committee refuses to accept the State Committee refuses to accept the ownership of the responsibility for having this first.

And the convention went further. It MANDAMUS FROM THE COURTS is a specific to the privileges of the section of the State Committee on the Party, and the former verbose Sec. 11, Art. II., into the present terse Sec. This, we think, is all that we need to say to justify our position as far as the legal side of the case s concerned, and in order to explain why the majority of the Party unless properly respectively. And the convention went further. It

## 0,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

overconconconconconco The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, sserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of hap-

reasserts the inalicable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our asspotic system of economics is the direct opposite of office democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchieses and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightlest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and matural forces are thus wasted, that the piutocracy may rule.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the piutocracy may rule.

Innorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest, Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in, the natural sources of projuction and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servinde and political dependence.

The time is fast cowing, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shell have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization. worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

# SOCIALISM

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the Socialist Republic is entirely cov-ered by the following books, published by the Literary Agency of the Social-ist Labor Party. Every Workingman should read them. WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE? A lecture delivered at New Bedford, Mass.. By Daniel De Leon, editor of

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New York Labor News Co., 2 New Reade St., New York.

COMPELLING THE STATE COM-MITTEE TO SEAT HIM;—and that is what the reansoing amounts to that is set up in an attitude of rapt zeal for

The position of the three members on the State Committee has not a leg to stand on. For Section Greater New York,

DANIEL DE LEON. Aug 16, 1901. V.

At the said regular session of the Na-tional Executive Committee, held Aug. 16, it was ruled:
"All offices, held by a Party member,

become vacant upon his expulsion from the Party."

At a special session of the State Com-mittee, duly called Aug. 19, the vacancy created by the expulsion of Thomas A. Hickey from the Party was filled by seating Justus Ebert, the candidate receiving the highest vote cast at the genoral vote of the Stations in the State: and the call was issued for a general vote upon the candidates nominated to fill the vacancy created by the suspension from the Party of W.H. Wherry.

# Trades '& Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue New-ark, N. J. 195

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, as 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin. 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE JOM-MITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fip. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st, and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB. headquarters of the 23d Assembly Dis-trict, 312 W. 143d st Business meeting. 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors well come.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above half, Visitors are welcome. SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P.

Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch

2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB.

meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening. LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan, Park, corner of Sixth avenue and

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 2051/2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, & p. m., Foresters Temple, 1291/2 W. First street, corners Spring.

Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, S p. m., S. L. P., headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westwille Branch mets every third Tuesday, at St. Jeseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOM-ERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will open every evening and all day Sun-days. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Flarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Openair meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tues day, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 110 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome. New York.
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SCHALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1888..... 2,068 86.564 



Oh! the lover may Distrust that look that steals his heart away;-The babe may cease to think that it can play With heaven's rainbow;-alchymists may

The shining gold their crucibles give out ;-But Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last, MOORE.

#### BEFOULING HIS OWN NEST.

In its issue of August 22, the Holyoke, Mass., "Evening Telegram" tells of a member of the Socialist Labor Party who withdrew from the Party because it forbade him to serve on the Police force. Angrily commenting on the "tyranny" of the S. L. P. to place party above "civic duties." the "Evening Telegram" says:

"When Socialism puts forth such ideas we must class it with those institutions which have undermined other growing governments, and obliterate it if possible. America, the home of the free, has no place for a party which would make slaves of its followers."

This Holvoke capitalist paladin of Freedom is befouling the reputation of

his own State. The Police, like the military and the militia, is an executive arm of the "force element" in government, from the rank and file of which "implicit, unquestioned obedience," to use Gen. Miles' recent language, is demanded. In other words, rank and file in those bodies pledged to receive and execute present ruling class has whom they keep in wage slavery; and likewise it has been demonstrated that the tools which the capitalist class uses to curb the workers are these self-same "forces," the the perheadism of the present generation. says:
Animated by a noble aim, Socialism is "Recently at the national convention at facts, Socialism is practical and consist- stantially united, and the name Socialist ent. It i follows, as night does day, that the Socialist will not be caught blowing hot and cold; will not be found denouncing a Wrong and its upholders, and then found the ranks of these, a myrmidon for that which he condemns. It follows also that when such contradiction is found in any individual, one has to deal with a fool or a knave, - a dust that Socialism

litico-social ancestor of Socialism-Abolitionism-act. And brilliantly was the action illustrated by Massachusetts' and the capitalist class; it can never greatest son,-Wendel Phillips. He, a law graduate, who had made the science of jurisprudence his study, and whose high literary and forensic attainments insured a brilliant career, forewent the laurels ready for him. To enter the bar guilty of these several crimes and their en oath of allegiance had to be taken the Constitution of the United States and of Massachusetts. These Constituions, said, Wendel Phillips, recognize . traffic in human flesh. I spurn them. He refused to take the oath. The moral Idea of Abolitionism forbade him to enlist on the roll of barristers; he was characterful enough to obey the order; and to-day the name of no son of Massachussets reflects greater brilliancy than his upon the State.

quickly wipes its shoes of.

When in this year of grace, 1901, a Massachusetts paper denounces Socialism, as does the Holyoke "Evening Telegram" for forbidding its apostles from With the Social Democracy, whose

un-American, it befouls its own Massachusetts nest.

The language has the identical ring of the anathema hurled at Wendel Phillips by the Copperheads of fiftyyears ago. Socialism recognizes the old note; and welcomes it. Whither the Copperheadism of fifty years ago went, thither also will travel the Copperheadism of 1901, burying in one ignominious grave the memory of both the "Cause" and its scurvy upholders.

#### TYPES.

The retinue of personal admirers who are just now surrounding the physically gigantic figure of the quandam parson, now President, Theodore Shaffer, have shed quite a valuable ray of light upon what stage of civilization they, their hero and their methods stand. They say

"You never heard such a voice as his; he has the best pair of lungs ever put in a man. You ought to hear him. He He has a wonderful chest, and his fists are larger than those of any other member of the Association. He is a man to represent our case."

Describing the bloody duel between the forces of the "asthmatic skeleton," William III., of England, and those of the "hunchback dwarf," Marshal Luxemburg of France, at the battle of Landen and Neerwinden, Macaulay draws this majestic picture:

"Never, perhaps, was the change which

the progress of civilization has produced in the art of war more strikingly illustrated than on that day. Ajax beating lown the Trojan leader with a rock which two ordinary men could scarcely lift. Horatius defending the bridge against an army, Richard the Lion-hearted spurring along the whole Saracen line with ut finding an enemy to stand his assault, Robert Bruce crushing with one blow the helmet and head of Sir Henry Bohun in sight of the whole array of England and Scotland,-such are the heroes of a dark In such an age bodily vigor is the most indispensable qualification of a warrior. At Landen two poor sickly beings, who, in a rude state of society, would any part in combats, were the souls of great armics. In some heathen countries they would have been exposed In Christendom they while intants would, six hundred years earlier, have been sent to some quiet cloister. But their lot had fallen on a time when men had discovered that the strength of the muscles is far inferior in value to the strength of the mind. It is probable that, among the hundred and twenty housand soldiers who were marshall tound Neerwinden under all the stantards of Western Europe, the two feeblest in body were the hunchback dwarf who urged forward the fiety caset of France, and the asthmatic skeleton who covered the slow retreat of England." a

"Fis not only in its economies, 'the not only in its sociology, 'tis not only in its weapons, 'tis not only in its aims that the "pure and simple" Tra les Union is a commands of the ruling class, remnant of barbarism, a vestige of an age gone by. Its heroes typi'y all this,monstrated to be a tyrant, the dark age period of which "pure and vampire class, living in idleness upon simpledom" is a product, and with which the sweat of the brow of the working modern society has nothing in common.

### NAST A UNITE!

The bunco-steering game of the Social Democracy is now well under way. the yoke of capitalism, A campaign being near, political chicanery is in season. This is especially military, the militia To the case in Massachusetts, where there take office in the ranks of any of these will be again a State election for Govbodies is, accordingly, to place oneself ernor. Accordingly, as becomes its style, at the orders of the modern slave-holder the Social Democracy, alias "Socialist" class in order to trample on and prevent party, alias"Democratic Socialist" parthe emancipation of the modern slave ty, leads the procession of false preclass, the wage slave, the working class. tences. In an interview with ex-Mayor Socialism,-the Abolitionist movement of John C. Chase of Haverhill, pubthis generation-, is enlisted in and lished in the Boston "Traveller," the dred to the task of uprooting Capital- gentleman, in speaking of the Socialist ist Copperheadism-the Bourbon Cop. Labor Party and his Social Democracy,

ocere: standing on the rock-bed of Indianapolis these parties have been subhas been adopted."

Nary a unite!

The Socialist Labor Party can never unite with then who build Armories for the capitalist class; it can never unite with men who receive and accept nominations from the caritalist parties; it can never unite with men who apply for jobs to and receive them from capitalist politicians; it can never unite with men who vote for resolutions that contem-Not otherwise did the immediate lineal plate the possibility of impartiality on the part of capitalist governments in the conflicts between the working class unite with men who are hand in glove with the labor fakirs;-in short it can never unite with people was are out to betray the workers. The leaders. of the Social Democracy have been organization has by its silence approved of the infamy. With such folks there never can be unity, but only war to the knife as being infinitely more dangerous foes of the proletariat than the outspoken capitalists.

Nary a unite!

And it is quite in the fitness of things that the people who are out for the plunder of the workers should try to deck themselves with the feathers of the Socialist Labor Party. Could the wolf succeed as well in his own skin? But The question is answered by examining equally fit it is to strip the impostor. the separate rays that go to make up the and expose him in all his hideousness.

common:-nor does anyone know that better than the ex-Mayor of Haverhill in question, who, being weighed by the workers of his city was found wanting and was dumped.

### THE FLOWERS CF FAILURES.

The announcement is made of the berothal of Miss Helen Morton, a daughter of ex-Governor of New York, ex-Minister to France, and ex-Vice-President of the United States Levi P. Morton, to Paul Louis Marie Archambaud Boson de Talleyrand-Perigord, Count de Perigord. The announcement is accompanied with flaming descriptions of the bride's "vigorous stroke at golf," capacity to "serve a tennis ball," skill as a "cross-country follower of the hounds," and, last not least, immense dower.

As landed holdings are not the said Morton's "forte," what is the "forte" that ,in his instance, produced the flow ers of white parasols and elephants mad with pride?

In the firmament of American capital ism the Levi P. Morton, above named, is bright particular star of no small magnitude and corresponding brilliancy. To take its paraliax is to take the parallax of all its bright fellow twicklers. He was not born to wealth. He acquired it. Jehovah-like he knew how to make something out of nothing. Nevertheless not being quite a Jehovah, he needed. like Archimedes, a fulcrum on which to operate. That fulcrum was "Original Accumulation," that mystic thing, that capitalism draws a sacred veil over, and which Socialism profanely tears, the veil

How Levi P. acquired his fulcrum may be gathered from the unblushing tale that his admiring biographers tell of him. The tale is thrilling enough for vellow covers; it is long; but without loss to its theillingness it can be teld in have been regarded as too puny to bear few words: Raised among the stone farms and thistles of New England, this "pushing" Yankee, a véritable perambulating "genias of famine," pushed in a southwesterly direction, and, like a tired and hungry locust, let himself down on the fat land of Gotham. New York pleased him. He looked around; and liked it. He spread his "capital"-"push," "cleverness," "thrift," "industry"-and set up a clothing store. He then put all the steam his genius faunished him with into his said "capital"-"push," "clever-"thrift," "industry"-, one "failed," and lo, the "Original Accumula tion'd Forthwith the chryselis evoluted into the butterfly; Levi P. set up a bank; the capitalist was under full sail; and in the folds of time Duke sons-in-law and Court grand-brats began to take shape Swindle, not land, is the answer to the question, whence the white parasols and elephants mad with pride sprout up to the capitalist class.

> Another American Prince-wedled heir iss, a daughter of the Lorithards, the original accumulation of whose family was made in the "snuff business" (no explanations needed), in a fit of that carious hypochondria that at times overcomes the wealth-surfeited spirit of the idle, is said to have exclaimed, as sh. stepped into her crest-emblazoned landau:

Who would have thought it Noses had brought it!

Will the prospective Countess Paul Louis Marie Archamband Roson de Talleyrand-Perigord, when she hears the soft rustling of her silk and satin wed ding gown, be also overtaken by a hypochondriac fit, bringing home to her the fact that what she hears is the transmuted moans of the American working class. squeezed of their essence to furnish her a coronet and befitting apparel withal? Will her hypochondria break her lips with the exclamation:

> Who would have thought it Failures had brought it!--?

### IS BRYAN "GOING GUY?"

Among the picturesque Sectch supertitions mentioned by Walter Scott is that of "going guy." The term is applied to him who suddenly does something wholly contrary to his usual habits and tastes. The act is considered, not sign of change or reform, but a sure sign of approaching death. If there be anything in this, then the Hon. William Jenuings Bryan is on the verge of disso-

The "Commoner, William J. Bryan, Editor and Proprietor," with date of August 30, has this editorial paragraph conspicuously on the editorial column:

"When organized labor goes on a po-litical strike and refuses to work for the political supremacy of politicians who ater to trusts and monopolies there will more hope of success.'

What is this but "going guy"?

A man is judged by the company be keeps. In the measure that he holds n conspicuous place among his company he symbolizes them. He throws light upon them as a composite picture, and they throw light upon him as single rays focused on one spot. Now, what does the Bryan composite picture represent? picture.

In '96, Bryan was the nominee of a

not and never can have anything in respectively. And who may these two gentlemen be? The latter was instrumental in getting a telegram sent to the former by western railroad magnates secure Federal aid to put down that 'labor riot," on the ground that "row WE have to suffer, to-morrow it may le YOUR turn in the East"; and the former obeyed the summons, "saw" Cleveland, and managed to get him to send Federal troops to Chicago, with Miles at their head to "break the backbone of the strike?' Bryan ran for President twice. Around him were grouped not Daniel and White alone, but the silver mine monopolists who shot and were shooting down their men; the copper and lead Montana monopolist Clark; the Coton Bale Trust director Jones, who incidentally officiated as chairman of Bryan's national committee; Ben Tillman, the rising textile monopolist of South Carolina; Gov. Steunenberg, of Idaho Bull Pen fame; the Belmont Teniessee Iron and Coal monopoly, of convict-labor fame; Tammany of Ice Trust fame,-and so forth and so on all along the line. All along the line the material grops to the pedestal on which Bryan was posing were "politicians who cater to Trusts and monopolies," together with Trusts and monopolists themselves. Take these props off, and the palestal would tupible, along with the poser remove these single rays from the carvas, and the Payan picture becomes vacancy; center them on the canvas, and Bryan stands out in full, life-size length and breadth. Bryan, like all other capitalist politicions, is a "caterer to Trusts and monopolies."

What, then, does it mean when this politician of capitalism, hitherto breathing capitalism at every pore, now warps against such politicians as himself? Car he be "coming our way"? Scotch com mon sense takes no stock in such eleventh hour and sudden conversions; it pronounces the thing "going guy."

It is runored that Mr. Charles Schwab, President of the Steel Trust is the mirhaser of a lot fronting Riverside Drive. The price paid was very nearly a million how much the steel strike has affeeted Schwal. It has been on for sevnat weeks now, and the mills have been practically tied up. Yet so had is respect of the Trust that its President an make an outlay of this size-a sum hat is greater than the yearly carnings of 3,000 men. Schwab, instead of being owneast, is so confident, that he can ndaige in a laxury that will cost him. refore the steel workers have had enough tolen from them to pay for it, at the ery least a couple of millions. is sornding money in this way, what ire the stri ers doings? Oh, they are listening with greedy ears to Shaffer's tale hat they can "stay out forever."

The "Werkers' Call' tries to defend Hyndrian by saying that it is a lie that he has left the ranks of the English "Call" bases this assertion on the fact that "Justice." London, England, says only that he ha res gued from the Executive Board. Hyndman's own letter would have been the thing to consuit. In it he not only says he sees no hope for Socialism, but he also insults the whole working class. He refers to himself as one of the "highedgeated class" that has at great financial and social loss tr.ed to "do But they, omething for the workers. beasts that they are, could not appreciate the sarifice. Hyndman has turned tail, and that letter, were he to try to the remain in the party, should have been sufficient excuse for drumming him out for good and for all.

Richard Croker is so certain of his power here in New York that he is in hurry to return from Europe. The dust that the not blind him to the fact that Tammany kicks also, because Organized Scabbery has nothing to fear from them. It is as long as corruption is a necessary accompaniment of social and political

Friday a cargo load of five thousand bunches of bananas, was dumped into the river at New Orleans because there was "no market for That load would casily have made 100,000 happy, for a time at least. There was sufficient fruit there to feed many, many persons. It is wholesome nutritions, and a palatable fruit. It is one that people eat with pleasure and satisfaction. To say that there was "no market for it" shows that what should be a cheap and common food is inaccessible to the large proportion of the in-habitants of this country. There is no market because they have no money. They have no money because their wages are small, or else because they have no work. There would be a market for everything that is worth marketing were society on its proper and natural basis.

Tammany has made a clever move in rushing Coler to the front as a "reform" candidate. The Republicans who first hailed him as the advanced guard of "purity" are now prone to look upon him does not much matter whether or not Coler, or any other "re formed" Democrat, or an unreformed Democrat, or an unreformed Requblican gets in power. They will be put there for the same interests, and they will pro-The "Labor World," a trades union tect those interests. The interests wil not be those of the working class, so the working class cannot vote for such men. The Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Labor Party only will have a candidate that can be depended upon to support the interests of the workers.

Josiah Quincy of Mass. is mentioned prominently for the nomination for Gov ernor. Quincy is a "gold Democrat. Mass. has long been looked upon as the taking the pledge on the roll of policespokesmen and whose papers, as becomes convention in which Senators Daniel of last refuge of Bryanism. The suggester and seeks to brand such action as their turpitude, have none but poisoned Virginia and White of California were tion that Quincy run indicates the fact

weapons to fight with, the S. L. P. has the temporary and permanent chairmen, that the State is swinging in behind Vir-

The raiding spirit has swept over the city, and some persons who have not ofduring the Pullman strike, urging him to ficially appointed themselves for the work have been engaged in the good work. A farmer came to town the other day, and an interested young man enticed him into a game of cards. Then another young man Impersonated Justice Jerome and "raided the joint." The farmer begged The farmer begged for mercy, and they allowed him to go after witnesses as to his character on condition that he would leave his money as a pledge for his safe delivery. The farmer came back. "Justice Jerome" and the others were gone, and the money also was gone. Let the good work of reform go on. It is all of the same character.

> Criminal proceedings are to be menced against the Tripler Liquid Air Company. Were not the proceedings the Company already criminal enough?

The injunction against the Egg Candlers' Union did not hold after all. The authorities were not solicitous about the welfare of the labor-grinding Goldstein, but they did not wish the Socialist speakers to appear before an audience in that district. So they "protected" Goldstein. But the meeting was held, and other meetings will be held in the near future. This method has two advantages; it not only helps to win a strike, but it also accomplishes good political work.

Perry Heath, ex-assistant Postmaster General, ex-tout for the disreputable Sev cuth National Bank, has been quite skillful in recommending the shadiest kinds of shady men. He recommended Neely who did such an artistic job with the He also Rican postal funds. backed Hoev who was recently arrested for smuggling Chinese over the Mexican border. Birds of a feather-but why has Heath not been eaught?

#### Political and Economic.

Some of the newspapers are holding up their largest sized heads and protesting that it is an outregeous state of affairs for Congressmen and Senators to be exploiting the commercial companies that are opening up the Philippines, for their own benefit. Most of the companies owe their standing to the fact that they have strong political backing. What would these papers have? Do they think that politicians are in politics for their health? It is an open field for them, and if their influence amounts to anything, that is, if they can back commerce with the government, they have a right to do so.

The Harálton, Ohio, "Press." journal of the Butler County trad s unions, says that "organized labor will finally win."
What will it win? Will it win an adthe reduction of the hours of labor by a few minutes a day? These are the cant. The answer is that the discontent only things it has ever asked for, and has sunk so deep and spread so wide, were it to get them the working class would be as badly off as ever. The pure and simple union ofers nothing worthy of the working class, and its "winnings" rightfully belongs to the producers.

The Social Democratic papers are quit violent in their denunciation of the action of the Tampa, Floriada, "merchants" who were guilty of, driving the striking Cuban Cigarmakers from the town by force. It so happens that the "mer-chants" and "respectable" law-abiding citizens" who were conneced with this crime were members of the International Cigarmakers Union, 'This "union" had been fighting La Resistencia for some time, but had been unable to make much hendway. A few seabs were sent, and more were on the way, but things were made warm for them, and their friends, the "leading citizens," were unable to hold them. Then came the kidnapping of the leaders, and the fercible suppression of the persons left. The International won the city, but it another outrage against the working class. The Social Democracy has taken all the kicks that Organized Scabbery chose "reformers" has raised does to give it. In this matter it must take will stand for no questioning of its meth-

> The "Outlook" has a little discussion ism." The editor of the "Outlook" cussion to find out what Socialism is. That would be more intelligent and houest than it is to speak on a thing concern-ing which he is entirely ignorant.

> The "World" claims that it was spousible for the refusal of the Fall Riv. er mill owners to cut down wages. Good! The "World" had just about as much to do with it as the "Journal" did in causing the floods in Jersey.. Both these papers have claimed about everything that happens. The next thing they will be claiming is that they furnish the news now and then.

The "Workers' Gazette," of Omaha, Nebraska, has a short editorial in which it denies that things are run by the "red button brigade." It claims that its followers are all "socialists," or else have "socialistic leaning or inclinations." They do not seem to lean very hard or incline very far, as they have selected Bryan, Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha "Bee." and a few other representative politicians to speak for them on Labor Day.

paper of Pittsburg, demands that Shafter impeached for treason. Why should he be? During the whole of his career he has upheid pure and simple "unionism," and has done nothing that could be of any lasting injury to the capitalist class. Instead of impeaching him he should be given a wreath. With a favorable opportunity for victory he has succeeded in landing the strikers in a hole out of which it will take a good many years to crawl, if they ever crawl

### IS THERE ANY EXCEPTIONAL SIGNI-FICANCE IN THE STEEL STRIKE?

It is natural to be struck by tragic incidents, and moralize upon them. The incidents, so common, of workingmen committing suicide for want of work: of mothers disposing of themselves and their little ones for want of bread; of heart-rending scenes, where robust fathers tear themselves from their homes and enlist in the army as their only resource-these and many more instances of wide-spread and deep-reaching want, contrasted with simultaneous manifestations of wanton luxury in the ruling class, are naturally picked up as symptoms, forerunners of an impending social ash. They surely are that. Nevertheess there are things happening of much less lurid color, that, closely considered, point to the existence of a social under-tow infinitely more significant than any other of the many tragic events that quickly catch the eye. Such an event is the present Steel Strike. What is up? A resistence to threat-

ened wage reductions? No. A demand to enforce higher wages? Again, no. A revolt against some capitalist outrage? Yet, again, no. The struggle is to "unionize" mills not controlled by the Amalgamated Association. Here, accordingly, we have a total absence of the three motives that generally account for the voluntary suffering of a strike inflicted by workingmen upon themselves. Any one of those three motives have repeatedly given the labor fakir leader a welcome pretext for calling out the men. The grievances of labor against the employer, permanently in existence under the capitalist system, have rarely, if ever, been sufficient to furnish the fakir with his opportunity. He always had to abide his chance: either wait for a cut-down or some shocking outrage, to set up a demand for higher wages; only then had he a chance. The lure of an increase of earnings, in nine cases out of ten, would act as a center around which all other grievances would crystallize; and fakir would then make his haul. How. then, comes it that Shaffer has succeeded in pulling out so respectable a nummen, without these hitherto essentials? This is the point.

The theory, quite plausible, and not at all unlikely, of Mark Hanna being Shaffer's backer does not answer this carticular question. However powerful a capitalist's influence may be over his labor lieutenant, it is not powerful enough to percolate, through that gentleman, down to the rank and file in quantity sufficiently "convincing" to cause large numbers to throw up their work, without the mirage of higher wages to blind them. That this is what has happened renders this strike truly significant. The answer is that the discontent that that recklessness, which marks despair long smothered, has not only east roots in the land but is bearing frait.

The steel strikers reck not what there s in it for them. These men have not trained in the thoughtful scho of New Trade Unioninsm, known in this country as the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The idea of suffering privations, without the prospect of immediate returns, is not an idea that pure and simple Unionism inculcates: near-sighted as it is, it can inculcate only near-sighted ideas. These men have been misdirected and their judgments so warped that a Socialist Labor Party address, urging them to vote the S. L. P. ticket, even if it could not yet win, and thereby start the ball that would place them in possession of the government ,where they could strike off the shackles of their slavery and become copartners in all the mills the country and co-enjoyers of all the wealth produced would have evoked their derision, "The good to be had is too far off that way. they would have said, and they would have turned in search of some clusive and illusionary little thing NOW. That they should now respond to a call to throw themselves out of work, for the aurnose, not of securing an immediate advance, but of "unionizing" other shops, and in that round-about way strike again at some future time for the ultimate purpose of raising their wages was too involved a process of reasoning for them. When the mind becomes capable of such synthesis, it is not likely to stop midways: it would have speedily moved on, thrown the slimy Shaffer overboard, together with his retinue of the Organized Scabbery, and manfully joined the ranks of the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. They were not yet ripe for that. Their present action betrays smoldering desperation merely.

When desperation has bred reckless ness among the masses, the spark may at any time leap from the embers and start a social conflagration.

### Working the Steel Strike.

PITTSBURG, Aug29.-The "Socialist Party," better known as the Kangaroo Social Democracy is trying to make capital out of the steel strike. Through its National Committee-a misnomer for an autonomous state organization-it has issued a circular pledging "moral" and "financial" help to the Amalgamated Association and calling upon all "socialists" in the employ of the Steel Corporation to join the Amalgamated. the membership of the "Socialist Party" (Kangaroo Social Democracy) is composed mainly of small storekeepers, grocers and saloon men who are "comrades so long as there is profits in it, this bluff has created considerable amusement . The National Committee recommends popular subscriptions mends popular subscriptions as one means of raising funds "to aid" the strikers, and the giving of entertainments on Labor Day, the proceeds to go to the strikers. As it is well known that the "Socialist Party" (Kangaroo Social Democracy) is itself badly in need of funds its magnanimity is considered remarkable-



#### Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan BROTHER JONATHAN-I must

say I am now at last in dead earnest. I admit I used to have cobwebs in my head, but they have now all been swept away. I did once have a notion, and it lingered long, that some good might be achieved by some good capitalist offices holder. I did, even as late as last election, pick out what I considered good men from among those candidates. I find you are right; they are all alike, and none is worth the powder to blow him to hell with. That "full dinner pail" and the poltroonery or worse of the Anti-Trusters-this and many more such occurrences have quite cured me. I henceforh am with you, never again shall I vote for a capitalist. I shall only vote for workingmen. I'll pick workingmen out of all the old parties.

UNCLE SAM .- You started fine. But managed as you always do, to land dexerously back again into the ditch,

B. J.-That's just like you. It seems one can never act to suit you. Your motto seems to be: "You are damned if ou do, and you are damned if you don't,' Formerly I voted for the capitalists, and you made it your business to give me a laying out regularly; now I am ready to vote for the workers, and you inform me I am back in the ditch.

U. S .- Now, if you will just keep your shirt on one minute and thirty onds, you will see that you are off all

B. J.-I'd like to know how. U. S.-Have I not again and again

told you that at this social crisis, as in all social crises, the question is one of PRINCIPLES, and not of MEN? B. J.-Well, yes. U. S.-Have I not again and again

shown you the difference there is between a "reform" and a "revolutionary" period?

B. J.-Very well.

U. S .- Has it not always been the burden of my song that in a "reform" period, when the question is merely to improve an existing and settled social sys-tem, PRINCIPLE is in abeyance and personal predilections may prevail?
B. J.—That's all right.

U. S .- But that when a "revolution" is at hand, and the question is, not merely to improve, but to everthrow an existing system that has become unsettled, here. PRINCIPLE becomes paramount.

B. J.-Granted.

S .- Stick a pin there, and now look at it from an other side. Do you be-lieve that everybody who voted for Breckenridge in 1860 was a knave?

B. J.-No. U. S.-Do you imagine that all Abolitionists elected in 1860 were saints on tin wheels?

B. J ... No. 1

U. S .- Now join two lines of thought. Can you escape the conclusion that when an intelligent man voted in 1860, he was for the platform on which the candidates stood, for the principle represented, and not for the men? B. J .- I grant that, too.

U. S .- The principles that peeped through every line of the political platform of 1860 were, on the one hand, 'slavery shall go," on the other, "slavery shall stay." Our people divided upon those lines. They felt confident that, the same as a shoemaker is chosen for his enpacity to make shoes and not for his being or not being a jolly fellow by ting for a pro-slavery man he would see to it, if elected, that slavery would be kept up; and by voting for an anti-

B. J .- Yes. But for that very reason if I vote for a workingman, makes no dif-ference with what party he happens to be if elected, he will see to it that wage slavery is wined out.

slavery man, he would see to it, if elect-

ed, that slavery was abolished. Ain't

U. S.—Did you even hear of a fellow, called Benedict Arnold? B. J.—The damned traitor! I should

think I did!
U. S.-And did you ever hear of a son of Benjamin Franklin who was Colonial Governor of New Jersey, and stood by the British crown?

B. J.-Yes. He was a blot on the name

of the great Franklin.
U. S.-And did you never hear of the native-born Tories, who in Trinity Church of New York, used to pray, dur-

Church of New York, used to pray, dur-ing the Revolution, for George III., in-stead of George Washington? P. J.-I did: the sc-lawars! U. S.-Were not all these people Ame

rican colonists? B. J .- Certainly.

U. S.—Suppose some one were to have told you during our Revolution, "I am going to place confidence henceforth only in American colonists. Wherever I shall find an American colonist I shall back him up against the British Crown."
Would you not have kicked the fellow into kingdom come?

B. J.—Most assuredly.

U. S.-Now, then, old boy, for the same reason, you should look with added suspicion upon any workingman who stands on a capitalist platform, or herds with capitalists. He is worse than they. He is a traitor to his class. He is a com pound of Benedict Arnold and traitor Sec? Tories. B. J.—Jehosophat, that's so!

U. S .- Henceforth, let our motto be: "Look out for, down with the modern Benedict Arnolds!"

#### CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.)

#### As They Do It in Schnectedy.

To THE PEOPLE.-As you have not heard from Schenectady in some time it will no doubt be well to inform the comrades through the DAILY PEOPLE what we have been doing, as we have not been asleep, but have kept the Arm and Hammer swinging so as to be in good training and in fighting condition for the struggle at the polls next Novem ber. We intend to increase our work from now until election after which we will start in the campaign for 1902. During the winter months our agita-

tion was carried on through the S. T. & L. A. which meets every Tuesday night in Carpenter's Hall, and the Labor Lyceum which meets every Sunday afternoon and also through the section, which meets twice a month. When the weather became warm the Lyceum meetings were adjourned until Fall, and began to held cent Park every Friday night, agitation meetings at the foot of Cresonly missed one Friday night since middle of May, having an audience varying from 50 to 500. By this process have developed four comrades we can put on the stump and interest an audience and by election time we will probably have two or three more, so that Schenectady will not be at a loss

Our method has been to put a rade in as chairman and have him talk all he can, if it is only ten words, and keep him acting as chairman until he can talk fifteen or twenty minutes in-telligently and then use him as one of the speakers. Then we have another act as chairman. we find that as soon as they feel at home the platform they can tell others what they know, instead of keeping it to themselves, as too many of the com-

to make perfect.

The best evidence of progress here is our sales of literature, as we have used and disposed of \$80 worth of books and pamphlets from Janary 1st to July 1st, 1901. At a meeting we held with Comrade Corregan as speaker we sold 50 pamphlets and could have sold more had we had them at the meeting, these pain-phlets being "What Means This Strike" "Reform and Revolution," and the

On next Friday night we shall have Frank Campbell of New Jersey here, and expect to have him every Friday and Saturday night during the month of September, and intend to arrange for meettember, and intend to arrange for meetings in the different wards of the city every night during the campaign. Comrades in other localities: "Go thou and do likewise or better."

E. L. LAKE. Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 26.

### Joking With the Wrong Man-

To THE PEOPLE.—The following incident took place last Saturday in Saginaw, Mich

In a store undergoing repairs, on Franklyn street, near the corner of Tennessee street, sat three work men who were conversing together while waiting for one o'clock to continue the work they had been engaged in during the morning. They were interrupted in their conversation by the entrance of some one, who, by the way, wore on his coat-lapel the unmistakable red button ornamented with the Arm and Hammer. By the questions that he asked it could be plainly seen that the interrupter was a stranger in the city seeking information from some one whom

he thought could best inform him.

He had, to all appearance, got all the information that he wanted, and was already turning to go away when the older man of the three stepped up to him and pointing to his coat-lapel and indicating the revolutionary mark, said to him in a somewhat joking manner, "Why; man, this is no good anymore."

He was surely not aways to them be

He was surely not aware to whom he at these words, recoiled as if stung by a snake, and facing his interrogater equarely, said to min in he good, you "If you mean this button is no good, you lier," and for a uarely, said to him in no joking tone: are either a fool or a liar, and for a few seconds it looked as if blows were inevitable, but the wearer of the red button, true to his colors, stuck to his words and besides added a few more that made the Kang crawl in his hole and apologize for the cowardly manner he had addressed the speaked.

It came out afterwards that the S.L.P.

man had unconsciously fallen into a nest of Kangs and S. D. P.'s. These three workmen are members of a local painters and decorators union, while the oldest man is a me too Kang. German S. D. P. of thirty-five years

"standing. O. M. H. Frankenmuth, Mich., Aug 23.

Called to Time-To THE PEOPLE.-Something has been doing here of late which will in-terest the comrades. Our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor mant-Governor, Alfred E. Jones Lieutenant-Governor, Alfred E. Jones, spoke here at two open-air meetings on the 13th and 19th inst. respectively. When at his first meeting he traced the history of the Social Democratic party he aroused the anger of the few members of that party present, and although they did not ask the speaker any questions, a lively discussion followed within the groups formed after the meeting.

The next night James Allman spoke on the same corner for the Social Democratic

The next night James Allman spoke on the same corner for the Social Democrats, and to get square with the Social Ist Labor Party, made the usual lying statements about our party. This way of "getting square," of course, will always getting the party using it deeper into trouble. What followed proves it. We invited the Social Democrats to be present at the second Jones meeting to make good their statements about the Socialist Labor Party. About a dozen ialist Labor Party. About a dozen ooth as far as numbers and actions were concerned. Comrade Jones had arrily touched upon their party when

he was interrupted by them with crys of "It is a lie!" annoder lie!" He is a fakir!" etc. The speaker, seeing that ome drastic measure would have adopted, here challenged the Democratic party to a debate to take place in Springfield to discuss the ques tions raised in interruption of

hand in this affair, and came out without glory. Firstly, he made a mild attempt to stop the disturbers of a public meet ing; and, secondly, he himself interrupt ed the speaker, asking him if he coul not go on without offending his political opponents, and giving him all kinds of advice how to proceed, until he, in turn, was cut short by one ofthe comrade their instructions from the Socialis Labor Party, and would take no other. This satisfied him, and then Comrade Jones went on with his Fighting S.L.P. speech uninterrupted.

During all this, and the time afterwards, when questions were asked and facts were well illustrated, namely, that the Kangs are the most abusive people one can run across that, whenever they can get the ear the pure and simple trades unionist, will most digustingly pose as his they will most digustingly pose as his false friend, taking a stand against New Trades Unionism as represented the S. T. & L. A., the true friend of the working class. Such are the cialists" of the Social Democratic party. But, eventually, the houest rank and file of the working class will see through this little selfish game of trying to use the pure and simple trades union move-ment to keep up the wabbling S. D. P. which is put full of holes by the Socialist Labor Party sharp-shooters.

The joint committee for the arrangement of the debate has held one meeting, and decided the question to be de-bated should be "Resolved, That the Tactics of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor A liance against the Tactics of the Social Democratic Party are for the Benefit Working Class, and for the Promotion of Socialism in America." Ab this joint meeting I will write again. FREDERICK A. NAGLER.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 26.

To THE PEOPLE.-The enclosed dodger was handed to me by this Smith himself with the tearful request that I do all I could for him, as he had done a lot of work for us Socialists and the orkers in general. Yes he has tried to kill time at our meetings asking foolish qestions. He says he does not believe in the Trust, so I suppose he has given up fleecing the workers over the counter, hoping to get on the backs of the veavers by being their Collector of Dues in place of Townley, now a rum-seller. The weavers' collectors are making history fast. ran away with one of the union's funds and left two young ladies in disgrace He was himself married at the time, and has not yet returned and was never brought to justice by the weavers' union, and they allowed his wife to settle up for him. Another, a few months ago, ran away with the dues collected, taking

ing his own behind. He also is yet to be heard from. His bondsmen have to stand the loss. with a fast and furious hand with the afterwards that they could not believe he would do such a thing, a "good man" like him, and his wife had a little property, so he had always lot of money spend. This last one was also a very "good man."

along with him another man's wife, leav-

Smith said:-"Do not forget to read what is at the bottom of the dodger, as that's what I stand for."

R. BATERSON. Fall River, Mass., Aug. 26. [Enclosure.]

......... : PASS THIS TO THE NEXT : WEAVER.

Fall River, Mass. Aug. 20, 1901. : : To the Members of the Weavers' Association:-I, the undersigned, do hereby offer myself as candidate -for the vacancy of Collector Peter Townley, now existing in the above Association. Please record your vote

for me, First Name on Ballot. Yours respectfully. WILLIAM SMITH. 48 Washington street. Meeting to be held at Rich's Theater, Thursday, Aug. 22nd.

REMEDY SUGGESTED. Editor of the Globe-Dear Sir: In regard to the wage question. I would advise the manufacturers of cotton goods to pay a uniform rate of wages and to sell at uniform price, also to reduce the hours of labor to 54 Spring, so as to regulate the supply and demand. . WILLIAM SMITH, Experienced Operative.

To THE PEOPLE.-Augustus Hertel, the Socialist candidate for treasurer in the late election of the Cigarmakers Union No. 90, against the pure and sim-nle Kungaroo and pious-looking old fakir Negendank, who, in spite of all the ma-chinations and flagrant violation, of the by-laws of the union, by and through the aid of our corrupt Board of Supervision yet received fully 25 per cent. of the en tire vote cast, recently brought charges against a prominent heeler of the Ring for conspiracy and defamation of char-

acter.
The unexpected Waterloo of Ventrilo quist Modest at a previous election, as Crosset's deputy could not take any ac-published in the DAILY PEOPLE | tion on the "petition" until he (Crosset)

scared the Ring of boodlers, and in order to save their chieftain Negendank's neck, invented an entire new scheme that worked so well and secretly that Hertel over that he had been the victim of a damnable conspiracy - CONSPIRACY AND DEFAMATION OF CHARACT-

It was done thus: The reliable heelers of the Ring were put to work a few days previous to the election with the explicit directions to secretly circulate the rumor in the shops and districts that Socialist Hertel was an OLD SCAB. But that upon inquiry they should state they could not exactly say when and where, but were quite positive of the fact. This new and original method of agitation worked like a charm. For all the Bohemian members of the union, to a man, refrained from voting for EITHER CANDIDATE, and so many others declined voting or voted for Ne gendank in consequence of this rumor the election turned in Negendank's

Hertel's charges against Heeler Wuest were investigated last Sunday by a Com-mittee favorable to the Ring, and the outcome could be foretold—although the heeler had no defence to offer, but ex-cused his action by stating that "he heard a cigarmaker named Lindner shouting "scab," "scab," in the direction where Hertel was sitting in a district meeting. Wuest expected to be set free by the Board but such an action would have convicted the Board of crookedness in the eye of the honest members, so Heeler

Wuest got away with a reprimand, after paving attempted to destroy the good name of an honest man. August Hertel was one of "Old Fritche's" confidential lieutenants from was one of "Old Berlin who were exiled from Germany by Bismark years ago. His reputation as a cigarmaker of twenty years standing in this city, and as a staunch Social-

F. K.

ist, is excellent. New York, Aug. 24.

#### Opportunism Opportunely Squelched.

To THE PEOPLE.-The Rev. Machriney declared upon the floor of the Unity Convention that the new Socialist (?) Party was a party of opportunism. Last Saturday the local branch of said party demonstrated its allegiance to that "modus operandi." Comrade Castenbolz concluded a class conscious speech for the S. L. P. about 9.15 p. m. Great interest was shown at the meeting and our iterature found ready and eager bands. Our meeting was hardly closed when a Debsite began his rigamarole a few feet from where we had held out. Knowing that he could do no harm we gave him a free field and our crowd, and left for our headquarters. Right here the Debsites showed themselves opportunists-they cannot get a crowd together by their own efforts, and hence wait until we do it for them. But the tale that follows clearly shows that they cannot induce the of Indianapolis to join their Debesire

'garbage outfit." About 10.30 p. m. Comrade More and Castenholz proceeded to Meridian and Washington street and still found friend Debsite speaking. Just as we arrived he was derouncing the Republican and Democratic parties as capitalist parties, and advising the working class to join hands with his class conscious (?) Socialist Party. Comrade Castenholz here saw his opportunity to floor the speaker and broke in with the question: "Well, if the Democrats oud Republicans are your enemies and uphold the system you wish to desiroy, why do you form alliances with them? Why did Eichman in Ho-boken join hands with the Democratic and Republican parties in order to be The question was not answerelected? ed, and the speaker was thoroughly hooted, (many of our voters already knowing difference between the S. L. P. and the Social Debauchery.) The speaker instead of answering condemned the S. L. P. as intolerant and as a losing party. Then our attitude on trades unionism was denounced, and here again Castenholtz broke in and showed that the S. T. & L. A. was simply a more efficient and a class conscious economic organization; that S. L. P. fought not unionism but in-efficient unionism and organized scabbery. As an example of the latter the action of the Brotherhood of Locomo tive Engineers in bauling the militia to subdue the fight of unionism in Albany was cited. The speaker by this time was thoroughly scared, and he decided to close his meeting. Before leaving he asked the crowd to purchase his liter ature. Hisses and howls alone greeted him and no literature was sold, in fact, people refused it after it was offered "gratis." The speaker was practically hooted off the stand, and before Comrade Castenholtz had a chance to challenge him to a debate he was "out of sight."

Our little story stands not alone the history of our fight, but still the above incident portends much for our present municipal campaign. It simply shows that the voters who attend political meetings have recognized the difference between the real Socialist Party, the S. L. P., and the Social Debauchery

fake. The S. L. P. has held its open air meetings at Meridian and Washington streets since the beginning of July, and Comrades Jordan and Castenholz, our speakers, have made the people thoroughly familiar with our class conscious philosophy and tactics. The result is that they appreciate the difference between the S. L. P. and the fake Socialist Party. This is certainly a gain and hence I write, deeming the above worth; of publication. Three cheers for the Arm and Hammer!

P. H. MORE. Indianapolis, Aug. 27.

#### Does Not Trade Unionism Dovetall With a Socialist Party?

To THE PEOPLE.-There is a strike on at the L. A. Crosset shoe factory under the following conditions:—While L. A. Crosset was in Europe the "hands" decided they should have a nine-hour day and drew up a "petition" to that effect, had it signed by about 240 "hands" (a large number of those "hands" are boys

got home. Crosset got home Saturday evening and came to the factory Monday afternoon, about 4 p. m. a committee of the hands waited on him about the "petition" and in reply to his request for a little time to consider what he would lo and how he would do it, he was told that he would get until 9 a. m. the next norning (that is to-day). He said that the matter was too important to be considered in a few hours, and the commit tee left him. At 9 a. m., this morning the hands (or some of them) went on strike, and tied up the factory. a good specinien of the folly that grows on the workers because of their "Organized Scabbery" leaders. They will either allow the Boss to dilly dally for weeks or months, or they will walk out without notice.

By the way, I was informed by friend who works in Brockton that the osses there expect and are getting as much work in nine hours as they formerly got in ten. Some of the old hands who could not accommodate themselves to the speed required by the nine-hour arrangement have been dropped and em-ployment agencies all over the New Engand states are scuding on shoe-worker to Brockton, Yesterday, so many applied one factory for a few jobs that vacant because of the conditions referred to above, that they had to close the doors and turn the crowd away. though Brickton, a Social Democratic mecca, would soon be flooded with unem-ployed. JER. O'FIHELLY. Abiugton, Mass., Aug. 27.

To THE PEOPLE.-Speaking of the speeding up of machinery, which is now going on in all the mills, Alderman Adam Leining, of this city, who has been a boss carder, told a correspondent of the DAILY PEOPLE that 35 years ago it was considered a big day's work to card 60 pounds of wool in a day of 12 Now the carders, using the same machinery are obliged to card 250 pounds n a day of 10 hours and they don't get any more money for it than they got 35 years ago. Of course Alderman Lein. ing is a bitter enemy of Socialism and the Socialist Labor Party, which would make that machinery the property of the working class so that they might reap the benefit of it instead of that machin ery being used as a meaning pression and exploitation of the work M. R. ery being used as a medium for the op Holyoke Mass., Aug. 30.

#### As to H. M. Hyndman,

To THE PEOPLE.-Reading in THE PEOPLE of the resignation of H. M. Hyndman from the Executive of the S.D.F. in England, I wish to give the members of the fighting S.L.P. some information in regard to him, as I had ar opportunity of studying him, during the two years I recently lived in London. It seems so ridiculous for him to give as a reason for his act the lack of class consciousness in the English worker. when on every occasion he denied the existence of a class struggle, and held that Socialism was for all classes, that in the Socialist movement you must be all things to all men, and that only working class got a little education and the shops? Can the striking machinists thought he understood Socialism, he immediately got wind in his bead through the middle class would Socialism fused to be directed or advised by a man of travel, superior education and vast experience in the movement, namely H. M. Hyndman The writer got Batterses Branch, S.D.F., to subscribe, for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. After it had been received for three months or more, it sud-denly couldn't be found when asked for. I brought the matter up, when I was resigning from the Battersea S.D.F. (as a class conscious Socialist could not remain a member of an organization that admitted a notorious Anarchist to membership), and was told by the chairman that the branch had been instructed to take THE PEOPLE off the table by the Executive (of which Hyndman was the main guy), as it taught "class antagon Socialism to antagonize any class. Dur ug the discussion one of the members said that if the Prince of Wales wanted to join he would be welcome, as Socialrecognized no class,

During the Dockers' strike, Hyndman organized a soup kitchen at Sidney Hall, Battersea, S.D.F., run by collections and subscriptions, with his wife as superintendant, assisted by Mary Gray, Gerdien of the Poor Don't imagive the soup was dole out free, oh he. Each person paid two and three cents for what ever amount they received. That caused several small riots, as the poor expected the soup for nothing, but some of the members of the branch said the price was too small for such good soup, and that the poor couldn't get such soup at the Workhouse. At the same time Hyndman was opposing any attempt to erganize the Dockers into the S.D.F.

At the time of the water famine in East End of London, Hyndman and ome other reformers held a meeting to lenounce the state of affairs, at Victoria Park, East End. A collection amounting to £1 or \$5 in pennics was taken. Mrs. Hyndman, in telling the writer about the meeting, said it was such a fine one, as a pound in pennies was collected. When the writer said it seemed like robbery to take the pennies of people dying for water, Mrs. Hynd-man made onswer that, Well, if they didn't get the pennics, the Salvation Army would. Imagine competing with

the Salvation Army.
In December, 1898, one of the most active members of the S.D.F., a young Docker named W. G. Pearson, was killed while at work. Not many weeks before his death Hyndman had referred to him as 'out of the workers who had gained a little education and knowledge of Socialism, but had wind in his head and thought he could get on without the advice of a man long in the movement and of superior college education"; he also said at the same time that the workers were dogs only fit to be exploited, that he didn't live like them, didn't talk like hem, in fact, was altogether different, and that when he had ruined himself financially in the Cause, the workers never put out a hand to help him; that I

it was his own class that set him on his feet and had stood by him, and any time lie wanted to enter Parliament, a certain few influential friends would pay expenses. At a meeting where he a monument in memory of Pearson, in speaking of the progress of international Socialism, he said, "Look at the number of Socialist victories in America, the election of several mayors," etc. Before the meeting ended. I sent him a written question, asking him to state where, in America the S.L.P. had elected any member to office. The question was asked, to see whether he would mention Carey Armory fame, but instead of answering at all he tore the paper to bits and threw them on the floor.

One of the ways that he advocated of getting Socialism right away was for all the unemployed to go into the Work-house, as it (the Workhouse) was Socialism in itself. To show how Hyndman's being a mem

her of the middle class was always kept in front of the workers, at a meeting in Sydney Hall. Battersea, at which Hunter Watts, another middle class man was the speaker, I asked the question: Of what use had the middle class been to the Socialist Movement in England? The speaker answered that it was and had been of the greatest use; as a splehdid example there was H. M. Hyndman, also Burrows, Bax, Morris, Sydney Webb, Mrs. Thornton Smith and many others be could name; that without the middle class the movement in England would be nowhere. In the discussion I replied that the speaker proved what I had often said that the movement there was only a plaything for the middle class, and not a class conscious revolutionary move-

This is only a little of Hyndmau's career. I could tell more, but it would take up too much space of our valuable paper, and in conclusion I would say that I hope no man in England that sees the nawn of the class struggle, will give a penny to that dirty capitalistic ing called "Justice," Hyndman's resignation, it and that despicable fakir Quelca, will always be owned and controlled by Hyndman and his class. On with the class struggle to iter end, anembers of the fighting SLP JANE KEEP. New York City, Aug. 31.

### Organized Scabbery.

To THE PEOPLE.-Have the workingmen who are run by the Organized Scabbery gained anything except experience during the last twelve months by their "strikes?" This is a question every workingman ought to ask and con-

Let us go back to the "strike" of last October, when Mitchell ordered half of the members of the same 'union' (?) to scab against the other half and wanted to repeat the same thing last April. And most likely will want to do it again next

. Who were the "scalis" in the recent fireman's strike? Were they not "union" men? Who helped to break the "strike" of the Albany street-car men but the "union" Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen by hauling the scabs, strike-breakers and militia from New York, the men on the locom ives or the men in the cars?

Are the men who are repairing the cars in the D. L. and W. car shops any worse scabs than the "union" men who

The strikes the wage-workers are losing on all sides only demonstrate the imbecility and impotency of the "no-politics-in-the-union" policy of the pure and simple trade union. Never will the wageworker better his condition until he ceas es being a political scab as well as an economic scale See where the teachings of the Powderlys Gomperses, Shaffers, Ratchfords and Mitchels have landed the wage-workers in front of the man's rifle, the injunction, the backlist,

When will the wage-workers have the sense to take possession of those instruments?

The miners are kicking about the recent legislation at Harrisburg, when ready they have no kick coming for it the fruits of the teachings of their "leaders" in leading them up to the ballot box as political scabs,

The miners or any other wage-workuntil they know how to vote. Will the instruments of government not be just useful to the wage-workers as to the Capitalist in case of a strike?

Suppose the miners were able to call on their Governor to order out the militia to protect the strikers against the scabs; to have their judges issue injunctions against the corporations bringing scabs to disturb the peace; to call on their legislatures and city councils to appropriate a few hundred thousand or a million dollars to support the strikers when the capitalists are trying to starve the wage-workers into submission? Never will the wage-workers be able to win a strike until they seriously determine to take possession of the machinery of government. Then will the wage-slaves come into possession of their But as long as the capitalists can keep

their lieutenants, the labor "leaders," equally divided by offering them bribes in the shape of fat political jobs such as Powderly, Ratchford and the rest got, just so long will the wage-slaves be in their present helpless condition. The C. L. U. fakirs are "working"

with the Delaware, Hudson R. R. Co. to get up a monster Labor Day excursion to Lake Ladore, a resort the R. R. Co. opened up with the help of Terry Powderly, but as Terry was a failure as a drawing card they are yoking with the fakirs and bringing Johnny Mitchell, the 'Majestic, who got the miners \$5,000. 000 more wages," as announced on the large posters PROVIDED BY THE R. R. COMPANY, and the fakirs are struggling hard to hold the miners, as are tired paying dues only to uphold Organized Scabbery.
Dilcher is to be president of a Scranton

publishing company which will publish a monthly magazine. He must see that his wax-work show won't stand the heat of the firing S. L. P.

The car-builders' strike led by the fakir brigade has completely collapsed.

A. M. NEW YORK.—There is but one
The stationery firemen are very bitter thing to it: to teach these Tammany lic-

against the U. M. W., as several have been thrown out of work and the Organized Scabbery is afraid to stand by A STRIKER.

Priceburg, Pa., Aug. 23,

#### A Neat Leech.

TO THE PEOPLE:-The enclosed card is from a labor skinner in New York who supplies the Capitalist class with cheap labor. This labor skinner men to the following address and they are told that they will receive \$18.00 a month for 26 working days, and every day that rains 75 cents is deducted for board, at the end of each month.

The labor skinner gets \$2, and \$1 for fare. There are several victims of this gentlman in this vicinity, Chester, Pa Aug. 25th. . LOUIS WISE.

### [Enclosure.] BENJ. MAYER,

Railroad, Mining and Labor Bureau, 72 Greenwich Street,

Near Castle Garden, Supplies Railroad Companies, Contrac-Proprietors of Mines, Yards, and other employers with Laborers from any country desired, on moderate terms Always on hand rish, Swede, German, Italian and Hun-

garian Laborers. Established in 1853.

#### "Cheap Screws."

To THE PEOPLE.-It is now about a year ago that the cigar-makers of this city who became disgusted with paying from 75c. to \$1.00 every three months to keep up the Ward Club System (a scheme to advertise our bosses' cigars), issued a call for a joint meeting to consider the discontinuance of the Ward Clubs. Out of a membership of about 1500 about 300 were interested enough to attend, and it only took a short while to see that the Ward Clubs were doomed. That of course caused considerable growling from the "good unionists" present. But the one who growled the biggest growl was our "borer from within." Barney Berlyn, He reared up on his hind legs in the rear of the hall and growled this growl: "The 'cheap skates' have got the meeting." Of course he loves his union if he don't love the rank and file. And why shouldn't he love his union? Don't it give private love his union? Don't it give private loans, and didn't he get a loan of \$40.00 from them? And that is the kind of a man that calls the rank and file "cheap screws." And this same Barney Berlyn I heard from good authority, had a kuife up his sleeve to stab the C. M. I. U.while

a delegate to their convention. After the knocking out of the Ward Clubs the "good unionists got out a call for another joint meeting for the purpose of "re-establishing" the Ward

System.

Willard Best presided at that meeting showed his contempt for the rank and file by absolutely refusing to consider any motion against the re-establishing of the Ward Clubs, until the rank file rose " en masse against the cattle-like treatment he uses trying to force down their throats, when he kindly condescended to accept a motion from them. And again did the Ward Clubs go

After having been jumped on so hard by the rank and file at that meeting one would think the "re-esablishing" act be over with forever; but no, they would leave things quiet down for a while and when they think the rank and file fast asleep they spring it on us again only to it go down forever-at least the "cheap screw" rank and file hope so

A CHEAP SCREW. Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15.

### LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre-

[ No questions will be considered that come In anonymous letters. All letters must carry bona fide signature and address.]

A. M. T., NEW YORK.—Robert Fulton Cutting a "devoted friend of the poor?" If that microbe has selzed upon you, it is useless to try to extract it. Like measels and all other microbe diseases, it will have to work its own wy out. But this much chew upon. Is it not a remarkable fact that the more he and the other philantropists do for the proper the richer, they chew upon. Is it not a remarkable fact that the more he and the other philan-tpropists do for the poor the richer they grow themselves?

H. F., NEW HAVEN, CT.—If a good man associates with scamps he must stand the consequences. The decent men in the International Cigarmkers Union are to be pitied; but their impotence can surely not be used as an argument why the striking arm of the S. L. P. shall be stayed in its hand to hand struggle with the Organized Scablery. Scabbery.

D. A., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—On the list of nationalities that voted on the Kautsky Resolutions, Hungria does not figure. From that it would seem that county had no delegation at the Congress. If you have any papers from Hungary send them on. As far as we can here gather of the movement there it is in a very confused state; and inevitably so; the capitalist revolution was never accomplished there; there capitalism is oozing in from the outside.

P. I. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Trade is carried on by the same firm in your city as in this, and as in Tampa. The International Cigarunkers' scabs are at their work of scabbing here too.

work of scabbing here too.

M. McN. J. DETROIT, MICH.—A discussion can hardy be conducted where facts are either ignored, or loosely handled. Not one single person is condemned by THE PEOPLE who is "doing his best." The persons whom THE PEOPLE condemns are first shown to be deliberately doing their worst; and then they are condemned. If this discussion is to continue and be of use either to your or this end of the live, generalities will have to be drouped. There can be no discussion on the question whether it is right or wrong to condemn "peops who are doing their best." Everybody must be agreed that such people must not be condemed. The discussion must be confined to concrete instances. Cite them.

M. M. PUEBLO. COLO.—The Socialist Movement is planted upon the class struggle. This means that it is planted upon material facts. But so is also the sweetest scented rose. Hence Socialism, so far from denving the existence of noble sentiment, believes therein and cultivates the article. Consequently, the mere fact that a man is a configure thought not be reason enough to exclude him from the Party. If he actually and uncompromisingly plants himself upon the proletarian class interests, he should, could and would be admitted. But he would have to foe the chalkmark. The slightest dereliction on his part would justly arouse suspicion.

ensed "scouts of justice" that they will be held personally responsible for their misconduct. That has to be done, and

A. T. N. and F. E., NEW YORK.—We are not aware that any reports have been published of any meeting of N. T. A. 6, held Aug. 25. Shall keep your protest and warning in mind.

G. B., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—You are on the wrong scent. It is the same old hand.

G. C. D., S. LOUIS. MO.—1. The man as no reason to say the S. L. P. used him adly. Just the reverse. He used the S. L. P. hadly. The story is interesting and will be

C. D., CINCINNATI, O.—Have you ever had occasion to see a labor fakir? If not, try to. Watch the papers and go to the first acceling of a pure and simple union you see advertised. You can't mistake the fakirs, if you have at all eyes to see. As easily as one can detect the street-walking nymph, that gentry can be detected. Everything about both tells of the cost of their exploits.

D. D., ALBANY, N. Y.—Yes, indeed, the Kangaroos again brought their egggs to a bad market when they tried to float their Sprague strike calumny. But they are how accustomed to such "blamages."

M. B., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Is the noise in the avalanche? No: it occasions the noise. Neither is their any smash-up in the S. L. P.; it occasions the smash-up. As for itself, the Party moves on silently as the avalanche, and as irresistibly; all the noise of the smash-up lies in and proceeds from the smash-up lies in and proceeds. as the avalanche, and as irresistibly: the noise of the smash-up lies in and preceds from the encumbrances in its way.

R. S. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Hardly, It is an ill experiment to pour new wine into old bottles. What will be left of pure and simple unionism will not be even worth throwing to the dogs.

D. J. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Inquire at the Party's Jewish organ, the "Abendblatt." They know that peculiar breed of "Socialist Lawyers" better than anyone. Their opportunities to study the breed on the lower East Side is exceptionally rich. They recently summarized the breed saying: "They are neither lawyers nor Socialists," indeed they are shysters and charatans.

J. McG., CHICAGO, H.L.-Great must J. McG., CHICAGO, ILL.—Great must be and is the satisfaction to the S. L. P. The saying that evil tongues never want a whet implies that they do find it. In the instance of the turpitudinous Editors of the Social Democratic press, however, they wholly fail to find a whet. Despite all their scavenger efforts, the whet remains unfound. As the unpolluted and unpollutable S. L. P. furnishes no whet, the above named gentlemen must furnish the whet themselves, therby regularly stewing in their own mendacity.

A. P. M., CHICAGO, ILL.—Are you so simple that you can't see through a milistone when there is a hole through it? The Social Debauchery is such a milistone with such a hole.

J. C. H. DETROIT. MICH.—"R. S. Milwukee, Wis.," answered above, seems to think and telk somewhat in your rein. The answer to him should do you. Do you hanging the old creases in those pure and simple organizations can be ironed out? What say you?

S. R. ST LOUIS, MO.—Can't say whether "land is in sight" or not. All ther it is safe to say is that the S. L. P. will not go down, whether land is in sight or not.

M. N. G., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—
What which the Democratic narty will conture for a wind now is hard to tell; sedrone is more at a loss therefor than the
Democracy itself. Few figures in modern
bistory are sorrier than Bryan's, with all
his predictions boomeranging upon him,
and his cuondam biolizers turning him
down right and left. Not even Gompers
and his pure and simpledom cut as sorry
a figure as Bryan and his Democracy just
now. With Gompers and his pure and
simpledom there is at least the element
of tragety to impart to them song glamcur of drametic dienter; with Bryen and
his Democracy of the dadles it is all farce
comedy. ocracy of the dadles it is all farce comedy.

W. I. T., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—When you stumble against such a man, with whom pigheadedness is incarnate in stu-pidity, it is time wasted to try and enlighten him. Keep your powder for better game. better game.

E. H. T. RARRE, VT.—Material needs. Sir: material needs. Even Anollo was oblined to become Admetus' shepherd in crder to live. And did not Jesus first feed his andience with material food before attempting to enlichten their minds with surlival food? Never forcet, man stands on his feet, not on his head.

T. R. T., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Ah, you little understand this movement! The more is done for it, the more it demands. Indeed, it gauges its expectations by past works. The having rendered good services to it is looked upon by it simply as an carnestall further services to be rendered, and which it imperiously demands. It has been so with all such movements. And it is right that it is so. Nothing done is more than a duty performed.

M. B., NEW YORK.—Take it as your motto never to submit to the labor fakir. Habituste yourself early to that thought. And when occasion comes to apply the principle, you will find it easier than you imagined.

T C. NEW YORK.—Small wonder. Hyndman and Wilshire are natural and ryndman and Wishire are natural and elective affinities. You will some fine day, when Wilshire shall have tired of Socialism and taken to some other toy, see him holding the very language that Hyndman now holds when he pulled out of the movement, and blame the workers for his own shortcomings.

T. V. L. BOSTON, MASS.-Keep on hat line of studies, and keep notes as T. V. L., BOSTON, MASS.—Keep on that line of studies, and keep notes as you preced You will presently have enough passages from bourgeois writers on economics and sociology to substantiste the charter that borgeois society is a tape-wern of abominations. Usury, prostuution, gambling, corrupt politics, cheating, hypocrisy.—each of these you will find in turn lied up as a necessary link in the chain of "well ordered society."

F J, NEW YORK.—There is no such thing as a "Labor Socialist Party." The Socialist Index Party's meetings in this city will all be found announced in these corners from day to day.

M. E. M. NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Could hardly define the gentleman with one sentence. At present the sentence that would seem to cover the largest area of his personality would be this; that he has become z stalking-horse for the Social Democratic freak crocks and crook-freaks.

J. N., PITTSBURG. PA.—So far so well. But that's not the end of the tune. Just watch the philanthropist to the end. You will always find them to have an ugly kick in their gallop.

The Greater New York Democracy is

saying hard things about Croker. The members are especially augry at him because he pays taxes to a "country that shoots down the aberty-loving Boers." This expression is painted in letters two feet high. The New York Democracy feels especially sore on the subject of taxes. Most of them are workingmen, end the Social Democratic principle. "the workers pays the taxes." has a firm hold on them. Now as Croker is not a workingman, there is no reason why he should pay taxes. The taxes are already paid, and it would be an injustice to allow him to encroach upon this special Social Democratic field, and deprive the "workers" of their chief

#### OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL ENECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA —F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's liter office.—For technical reasons, no Party ouncements can to in that are not in office y Tuesdrys, 10 p. m.

### National Executive Committee.

Special meeting held on August 21st, at 2-6 New Reade street, Absent without excuse, Hammer. P. Flebiger in the chair. R. Katz, elected Recording Secretary, pro tem. The financial report for the week ending August 17th showed receipts \$37.98; expenditures

A circular was submitted urging the sections of the Party to push the sale of the Socialist Almanac. The same was endorsed.

A committee of the Board of Trustees of the DAILY PEOPLE was present to place before the N. E. C., the necessity of an urgent appeal to the membership for the purpose of ridding the Party of the bablance of the indebtedness on the machinery. Resolved to endorse and countersign a circular about to/be issued. Communications were read from Det-

roit, Mich., about the local movement; from Ill. State Committee, relative to the circuit agitation; from Omaha, Neb., to the effect that the section there has been revived and promises to do good work; from Troy, N. Y., asking that a speaker be sent to remain for a month and cover surrounding towns. Comrade F. Cambell, has been detailed for that work. From Syracuse, Denver, Los Augeles, relative to local conditions. Section Fall River reported election of ers.The Mass. State Committee asked for a German speaker and the Sec-

retary was instucted to secure one.

Charters were granted to Sections Hoboken, North Hudson and South Hudson all of them located in Hudson Co., N. J., and formerly belongingto Section Hudson County. Because of the large extent of territory it was held that extent of territory, it was held that better work could be done if each town in the county had a section of its own. A charter was also granted to Section Cambridge, Mrs.

Upon request of Section Mesa Co., . a local paper started by comrade Hutchinson, was endorsed and the Colo. State Committee appointed to supervise

An eppeal of E. L. Cranfill, expelled by Section Augusta, Ga., was referred to a sub-committee for investigation torether with the statement of the section, the committee to report at next meeting. Adjourned. RUDOLPH KATZ, Adjourned. Rec. Sec., pro tem.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held on August 30th at 2-6 New Reade st., A. Gillhaus in the chair. Absent with ont excuse, Forbes, Hammer and Klein The financial report for the week ending August 24th showed receipts in the amount of \$16.66; expenditures \$20.08.

Abstracts of the argument made by Section New York on the one hand and by the N. Y. State Committee on the er hand, relative to the question as to whether the expulsion of a member vacates any office such expelled member may hold, at the meeting of the N. E. C. on Aug. 16th, were submitted and ordered published.

Section Utica, N. Y., asked to have its jurisdiction extended to cover Oneida County and its charter changed accordgly. Approved. Other communications were received

from Abington, Mass., relative to Mass. ballot law; from Newark, bearing upon the Sprague strike; from Milwaukee, Wis., reporting reinstatement of mem-bers; from Cleveland and Canton, Ohio, relative to the Middle West Circuit; from New Bedford, Mass., bearing upon

local conditions.

Charters were granted to new sections at Waterbury, Conn., and Concord, N. H. A charter application from Ada, Minn., was laid over pending further ainn., was taid over pending further information to be obtained from the Minu. State Committee.

The committee on the appeal of Cranfill from the decision of Section Augusta

Ga., made its report and submitted its finding. The report recommends that the section be ordered to reinstate Cranfill on the ground that he was not given a trial, which violation of the constitution is admitted by the section. In view of such received a trial was a substantial to the section. of such goss violation of party laws and regulations, the committee recommends that the appeal be sustained. Upon motion, it was so ordered. Adjourn RUDOLPH KATZ,

#### Rec. Sec. pro tem. Minnesota S. E. C.

Regular meeting Minnesota State Executive Committee August 3rd.
Present—A. W. Johnson, Hall, Van Lear, Worm, S. Johnson and Secretary Davidson.
Absent—Spettel and P. Lindborn.

Van Lear chairman.

Report from auditing committee received and referred back to committee. Letters from Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio, Red Lake Falls, Ada and Independence, Minn. were read and acted upon. Financial reports from Sections Duluth, Winona. Minneapolis and Lake City were received and accepted. Receipts for July \$6.48; "expenses, \$1.66.

A. WORM, Rec. Sec'y.

## ecial Minnesota S. E. C.

Special meeting of Minnesota State Ex-cutive Committee. Present—Van Lear, Hall, P. Lindborn,

Financial Report of Daily People Festi- Financial Report of Middle-West Circuit val Held March 17th, 1901 at Grand Central Palace.

RECEIPTS. From Fair and auctions..... \$561.32 Sale of tickets at box-office.... 211.75 Sale of tickets by organizations... 796.00 Hat check tickets..... B. Haug, Phia., Pa..... Thos. Jacobs, New Jersey....
T. Walsh..... 2.00 Socialists .....

EXPENSES. For music. \$328.00 Vaudeville talent. 15.00 Hat box help. 21.00 19, From Wisconsin S.E.C., per Printing ..... 22, From Illinois S.E.C., per M. Advertisements ..... 38.67 26, Frem Illinois S.E.C., per M. Loan to Entertainment Commit-25.00 Miscellaneous ..... Total.....\$728.01

Balance ,.....\$1,161.51 F. MACHAUER, Treas. Audited and found correct: H. B. FRIEDMAN and M. POEHLAND, Auditors.

Total income ......\$1,889.52

Total expenses...... 728.01

#### Garral Committee, Section New York Socialist Labor Party.

Meeting held Saturday, August 24, at 2-6 New Reade street. Chairman-Stephen D. Cooper. Vice-Chairman-Joseph Scheurer. Nine new delegates were seated.

Five new members were admitted. The action of the City Executive Committee in electing committees to conduct the agitation among voters of various languages was endorsed.

The ruling of the City Executive Comon Article II. Section 14 of the mittee Party Constitution that "A member is in good standing up to the first meeting in the fourth month for which he has failed to pay dues" was indorsed.

The entertainment Committee reported it had leased Grand Central Palace for Thanksgiving Day, for an entertainment to be held for the benefit entertainment to be held for of the DAILY PEOPLE. It also reported on the entertainment

of March 17: receipts, 1890.84; expenses, \$728.01; balance, \$1162.83. The resignation of D. L. Campbell from the City Executive Committee was

Daniel De Leon reported he had appeared as instructed before the National Executive Committee, and that the N. E. C. had decided "All offices held by a Party member become vacant upon his expulsion from the Party." He gave a succient review of the arguments presented to the N. E. C.

The report was received and adopted. A.C. KIHN, Sec'y.

### Amsterdam Elects Delegates.

At a primary of the Socialist La-bor Party held in this city. August 24, Comrad's Duncan and Arthur Playford were elected to represent tion Amsterdam at the Fourth Judicial

District Convention. Section Amsterdam would like to have the convention held in this city

F. PLAYFORD

Amsterdam, N. Y.

Dalton's Itinerary for New Jersey.

The following is the itineary of Comrade Dalton, National Organizer for New lersey, from August 1 to Sept 15. The local organizer, or comrades will rrange for meetings and publish the same in the DAILY PEOPLE, covering the

time allotted them.

Essex County, Sept. 1 to 5, inc.

Hoboken, Sept. 6 to 7. inc. Town of Union, Sept. S to 0; inc. Jersey City. Sept. 10 to 11. Bergen County: Fort Lee, Sept. 12.

Hackensack, Sept. 13. Carlstadt, Sept. 14. MORITZ HOFFMAN, Sec'y pro tem, N. J. State Committee.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend these lectures, which are regularly being held every Sunday, 5 p. m., at Socialist Labor Party Head-quarters, 111 Market street: Sunday, Sept. 8.—Thos. Lawry, "La-bor Laws."

bor Laws."
Sunday, Sept. 15.—Geo. A. Brown,
"Labor and Politics."
Sunday, Sept. 22.—S. Schulberg,
"Value, Price and Profit."
Sunday, Sept. 29.—H. A. J. Brown,
"Society's Economic Development."
AGITATION COMMITEEE.

### Hinerary of the Organizer of the Middle West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal.

Itinerary of the organizer of the Mid-dle West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal: Cincinnati, September 4 to 7. Newport, Ky., and vicinity—Septembe Sth to 13th. Louisville—September 14th to 22nd.

Sections are requested to make arrangements accordingly.

JOHN D. GOERKE,

Secretary Middle West Circuit.

### Atienties, Section Milwaukce!

Present—Van Lear, Hall, P. Lindborn,
J. W. Johnson, S. Johnson, Spettel and
Secretary Davidson.

Application for charter signed by
twelve persons from Ada, Minn., was,
received. Moved and carried that the
S. E. C. recommends the granting of a
charter to the signers of the above application.

A WORM Secretary.

A WORM Secretary. Organizer.

relieve Phillip Veal of excessive baggage. Rhode Island State Convention.

erature, at "egular

There will be a State Convention of the S. L. P. Sunday, September 15th at 3 p. m., at Textile Hall, Olneyville, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices to be voted for Tuesday, November 5th let every comrade be on hand. It is your duty to be present ready to work. D get the date, September 15th. Don't for-

for August.

RECEIPTS.

copies of literature .....

Chas, G. Davidson, the

following amounts: Sec-

tion S. Paul, \$5.00; Sec-

tion Minneapolis, \$4.50; Section Winona, \$4.00; Section Duluth, \$3.00;

Sam Johnson on sub. list.

\$2.00 Henry Kaufer, Red

J. Vierthaler.....

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EXPENDITURES.

ending Aug. 10.....

Company, for literature.

ending Aug. 24..... 26, To P.O.money order charges

Balance on hand, Aug.1. \$33.20

Total receipts...... 78.60

Balance on hand Sept.1. \$10.14

LITERATURE ACCOUNT.

bor News Co., July 22, 530 copies Sold By Phillip Veal up to

\*Fred Brown, Literary Agent of Sec-

tion Cleveland, bought 100 copies of lit-

Aug. 24......497 copies

JOHN D. GOERKE, Sec'y.

wholesale price, to

Received from New York La-

\$111.80

5, To Phillip Veal, for week

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ending Aug. 17...... 21, To New York Labor News

21, To P.O. money order charges

5, From Phillip Veal for liter-

10, From Ivor Larson, Lisbon,

N. Dak...... 10, From Minnesota S.E.C., per

ature sold .... 

August.

THOMAS F. HERRICK, For R. I. S. C.

#### Pittsburg District Alliance, D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A.

Will hold its regular meeting Sunday, Sept. 8, 10.30 a. m., at S. L. P. hall, 111 Market street, Pittsburg. All delegates should attend as business of importanc will be transacted

S. SCHULBERG, Organizer.

### Pic-Nie in Cleveland.

Section Cleveland will close the picule season on Sunday, September 15, with a grand pictic to be held in Hungaria Park, Clark avenue, with a good programme. Doors open 2.30 p. m.; tickets can be procured from all party members, at 25c., admitting lady and gentleman. At the garden entrance 25c. a person. COMMITTEE.

Section Union County, N. J. The outing of Section Union County has been postponed until Sunday, September 8. The affair will be held at Breids' Woods, Chandler avenue, Roselle. Tickets, including refreshments, \$1 There will be prize shooting, games for

Take West Jersey street car; get off at Chandler avenue. Fare, five cents.

### Richmond County-Call for Conventions.

The County and Borough convention of the Socialist Labor Party for the County and Borough of Richmond will be held at the headquarters of Section Richmond County S. L. P. Jewatt avenue near Bennet street, West New Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday, September 14, 1901, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

B. CLARK, Organizer.

### Aldermanic Nominations.

The conventions of the Socialist Labor Party for the Aldermanic dis-tricts of Richmond Borough will be held as follows:

For the 71st Aldermanic district, at 73 York avenue, New Brighton, on Monday, September 16, 1901, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

For the 72d Aldermanic district, at the residence of H. M. Stocky, Todt Hill Road, near Richmond Turnpike, Castleton Corners, Staten Island, on Friday, September 13, 1901, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

For the 73d Aldermanic district, at urday, September 14, 1991, at 8 o'clock p. m.

B. CLARK.

### MEWS FROM A THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, August 2.00 31st was remarkable for the increased number of new and threatened strikes recorded. Besides these strikes there was also a number of injunctions, shut downs and other needents, reflecting the nambe of une coloyed that are wo the uf re e, as indicating the intensity of the wass strugge and the present condition of labor.

Lake Falls, \$1.00, total. . 19.50 The strike referred to involve a num er of questons, such as the payment of overtime, the reinstatement of discharg ed employees, the right to organize f the unionizing of shops, advance of wages and payment of back wages, against a reduction of wages, the use of machin-ery, and in retaliation of injunctions is-The last mentioned strike, which is

Total.....\$78.60 nique in its way, was inaugurated by the employees of the W. B. Conkley Co., at Hammond, Ind. This firm had its striking pressmen enjoined on Satur-day, August 21st, with the indignant reending Aug. 3...... \$27.75 sult stated. The Conkley Co. met this move by another novel procedure, the 18.50 outcome of which is awaited with interest. It instigated a suit for \$20,000 dam-10 ages against James A. Russel, an exforeman, formerly in its employ, whom, it is claimed, incited the original strike. Thirty-five buffers and polishers em-ployed by the Greenpoint Metallic Bed 20 Co., Brooklyn, E. D., struck to union-ize the shop, which, it is claimed, was about to be filled with cheap labor. Twenty-two girls at Bulcher and Bulcher's cigar factory, Springfield, O., struck against change of piece-work scale, re-Total ......\$101.66 ducing wages one-third; a small army of painters employed by Armour & Co. the stock yards, Chicago, Ill., struck for increase of wages from 1714 to 2214 cents an hour. Compromise of 20 cents was offered and refused. The employes of the Pittsburg. Johnstown, Ebensburg

and Eastern Railway, Pa., all went on strike to compel payment of back wages. The textile workers of Columbia, South Carolina, struck in the principal mills of the city against an iron clad agreement which compels them individually to abjure the union. The mill owners have retaliated by swearing out writs of ejectments against their striking tennants from the dwellings owned by the mills and leased to the operatives for two

weeks at a time.

The prospects of victory on the part of the operatives are not bright. The production of cotton goods has been carried to excess in the South. Furthermore, there is no market for their goods, as the same overproduction afflicts China, where the products of southern mills are mainly sold. Curtailment to last for months has been urged and the strike will likely prove beneficial to the mills, by causing curtailment. Meanwhile the mills don't want tenants who are not

working and can't pay rent. Three thousand six hundred miners em ployed by the Central Coal and Coke Company, the Western Mining Company, which is the fuel department of the Missouri Pacific, and the fuel department of the Kansas and Texas Railroads decided to strike September 1st for recognition of the United Mine Workers' Un-

The miners in the coal creek district, Knoxville, Tnnessee, quit work to en-force the renewal of the wage-scale, which the operators refuse to sign, and

which expired August 31st. Hopkins County, Ky., miners are also on strike. The capitalist reports from that vicinity, which are most likely untrue, are very lurid. They depict the miners as armed with rifles, holding up nonmionists on the highways and perpetrating-all sorts of lawlessness in their ef forts to win. To cap the climax it is claimed that all the mines in the try are running regularly with full forces. From this it appears that the lurid accounts are lies and that the miners are not interfering unlawfully with the non-

union men. Seven hundred employes, the entire force of the McClintock-Marshall Company, at Rankin, Pa., struck for time and i half for overtime work, an advance o ten per cent in wages, the re-instatement of a discharged committeeman and the abolition of the checking-off system. The strike was settled by granting the in-crease demanded and abolishing the checking-off system. It is probable that, were it not for the cowardly action of some so-called "union" men, who scabbed it, all the demands would have been conceded, resulting therefore, in a complete

and not a partial victory for the strikers Nineteen hundred employs of the packing houses in South Omaha, have manded an increase of wages. The packers were given until Labor Day, to sign the scale. A strike is likely to fol-

low a refusal to do so. The Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union is said to be preparing a general strike against the bakers' combination. A new bread-kneading machine is said to be the cause of the impending trouble.

A building trades war is threatened in New Orleans. Both sides are lining up for the fray, which will be for and against shorter hours and more pay. Injunctions were issued against the steel strikers at Canal Dover and Cin-cinnati, Ohio. The striking machinists at Chicago have decided to ignore the in-junction issued against them, claiming that it does not apply to them and is null and void, as they are not resorting to vio-

lence and are acting within the law.

will be interesting to watch the re-

sult of "such presumption. The window glass combine held a con-ference at Indianapolis, at which attempts were made to extend the shut down of mills to Novmber 1st or two months longer than usual. Overproduc tion is said to be the cause. The extension will likely go into effect. The Smelt the headquarters of Section Richmond ing Trust has closed down another one County S. L. P., Jewett avenue, near of its plants at Kansas City. The South-Bennet street, West Prighton, on Satern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads are consolidating traffic agencies in seve territories. Hundreds of employes are be RK. ing discharged as a consequence. Re-Organizer. ports from the middle west tell of the re-assured.

turn of thousands of disappointed men who had gone to the two Dakotas in harvest time. These men claim that the false prospects of work have lured so many of the un-employed into the two Dakotas that the labor market there is greatly overcrowded and that there are thousands of penniless and starving men stranded there

as a consequence.

Thus' it goes and will continue to go as long as capitalism prevails. There is but one remedy for all the ills that afflict the working class and that is the inauguration of Socialsm. Hasten then he Social Revolution! On with the Socialist Republic!

## OLD MEN NOT WANTED.

A Fact Which Gives an Opening for a Large Industry.

Along the Bowery and Park Row, and in the many malodorous basements on the East Side, there are innumerable barber shops where you can get a shave for three cents and a hair cut for five cents. The operation is usually successful, it takes better than vaccination, and its effects are lasting. But it is not the shaving that is the most interesting thing. The largest sign in the shops and outside of them bears this announcement. "MUS-TACHE DYED TEN CENTS."

The sign tells a tale of woe. It tells of the tragedy of the working class. A wornout roue might resort to dye n order to conceal his age. The eternally juvenile leading man might try to conceal from the matinee girl that age was creeping surely upon him. But these men would not go to such barber shops.

There can be no doubt but that they are intended for the working class, and for the working class only. There can also be no doubt but that they are well patronized, because all make a specialty of it.

One of the barbers explained the reason. "You see," said he, "Men can't get along without it. We're a necessity. Why, sometimes I take in more in a day on dyeing than I get in a week in all other things combined. There will sometimes be a dozen waiting to be touched up. They pay their d.me,

too, without a murmur.
"Why? Well, if they didn' need it, they wouldn't take it. These fellows are all looking for work, and a gray mustache lets them out almost before they are let in. The boss looks at the white hair, and tells them they are too old. That is why they come here. They are dyed, and then they go and face it again. If they get the job they come pretty frequently touched up so that they can hold it.

"Then there are other men who have jobs, but who know that they will be fired if they show their They have to come here so that they can look young in the eyes of the boss. The dye don't make their stiff legs any more limber, nor take the kinks out of their back, but it is a consolation to them to think they are fooling the boss.

Some of the men don't strike anything dye, or no dye. They come here and we make them as pretty as a twenty year old. We give them a nice black or brown upper lip, and turn them loose. In a couple of weeks they return, with the color faded and the white showing through so that it is more noticeable than ever: Then we do the trick all over again. I had one man came here twice a month last Winter and Spring. He was hopeful to the last, but they found him not long ago in the East River. He was a carpenter, and a pretty de-cent fellow, came from up the State and left a family there. against him, and he got just enough money to drag along here, but not enough to drag away. When he came to the end of the rope he cut it, and it was all off with him.

"Then we have the bum actor. Say, do you know what becomes of all the made? No! I don't People ask that question pretty often. No body knows. But I know what be-comes of some of the actors that lose their toe-chip. The fellow in the variety theatre don't last long. The fellow that opens the door and plays small parts don't last long. Some of the fellows that play big parts don't last long, either. They come in here when they are old and down on their luck, and we do what we can for them.

"There are hundreds of actors that drift pass here every day. Some of them stop in; some haven't the price. But it don't do them much good. Still itsall riht to console a man if you get paid for it, and for these old fellows a little dye on the top of the head or on the upper lip does a great deal. Yes sir. Ninety-nine men in a hundred who come in here to do it because they want to hide their age, and they want to hide their age because it prevents them from getting a job. It's the same way with every shop on the Row." The desperation of the working class

may well be imagined when such methods have to be used. The old man, the middle-aged man, the young man with white hair is not wanted. The mills of capitalism demand youth, and that youth it soon turns into premature

#### Bethlehem, Pa-Saturday, September 7 at 7.30, Camillo

Canfarra, editor of "Il Proletario," will speak at the Labor Lyceum, Canal street, Bethiehem, Pa. The subject will be: "Working Class Organizations and Politics." All readers of THE PEOPLE are requested to inform their Italian friends so that a good meeting will be

### MEWS FROM M THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The news from the Field of Capital for the week ending Aug. 31st, contained considerable information bearing on American competition in foreign markets. Items relating to the building of ears for Scotland, the receipt of heavy orders for plate glass for Australia and New Zealand, the formation of a Welsh coal combine to meet, and the efforts of the Vienna shoe dealers to stifle, Amer-

ican competition appeared. All this information is valuable, inasmuch as it casts a light upon the intense international competition that is now raging, and about which so much is being written in the capitalist magazines and newspapers of this and the old world.

Some of the opinions of the writers on this topic may not be out of place in this column, in this connection, so we will give them substantially as near as

One American writer argues that the triumph of American capitalism will eventually involve the American nation in war, unless protection is abandoned and reciprocity is inaugurated. He contends that no nation can sell without buying and grow opulent as American capitalism is doing, without inviting the destructive opposition of the nations up-on whom it subsists; hence the necessity of reciprocity, which will bring about amicable commercial and industrial relations.

An English writer on the other hand referring to the depression which affects angland, deplores the fact that that country has too long been the selling place of the surplus products of other nations. These products are paid for by the products that are sold in the domesmarkets. They can thus be offered in foreign markets at a price that would not otherwise pay and against which home competition is impossible. The remedy then, is to protect home markets and federate the Empire into a commer-

This view, it may be said, is practiwriters regarding their countries. They are urging commercial unions between the countries affected, as a protection against the American competition, which they claim is ruining European industry. While some regard this as premature, they do not nesitate to say that it is bound to come. All the writers, both American and

ion that their respective countries should augment the forces of the army and navy, so that commercial stability and expansion may be assured, and foreign possessions and investments protected. This, then, is all that capitalism has to offer, on one hand, national bankruptcy, on the other, international war. The surplus of stock, if not gotten rid of will create curtailment, panide, bankruptcy; if gotten rid of there must be new and open markets, secured and kept by menacing armies and navies and by bloody

wars. Capitalism is fast going to its doom. The forces at work within, are hurling it upon the horns of a dilemma, from which it can only be saved by the inauguration of international socialism.

Other matters of interest were the dividend disbursements, failures and

new trusts. The "Journal of Commerce" estimates the total dividend disbursements on the principal industrial securities of September at \$17,922,644, of which the U. S. Steel Corporation and the Standard Oil Co. contribute nearly \$13,000,000. These figures represent the dividends already declared. Still other companies are to be heard from. The dividends declared from January 1 to date on industrial securities amount to \$178,535,-

"Business failures for the week numbered 188, against 181 the last week, 165 in this week a year ago, 131 in 1899, 164 in 1898 and 198 in 1897."

The new trusts were the Hydraulic Brick Co., a \$15,000,000 consolidation of Eastern and Central Western hydraulic brick companies; the American Lime and Stone Co., a \$6,000,000 consolidation of twenty companies; the Po-cobantas Coal Co., a West Virginia mine consolidation with \$56,000,000; and the Consolidated Gold and Copper Company, a \$50,000,000 corporation.

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ROCKVILLE. CONN.
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Frank Leitner, 226 Wyoming St.
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John W. Allen. TWeir St.

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Arthur H. Spencer, room 60, Armory
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John Rapp. 23 Niagara avenue.

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R. Baker, Sti Neymon' St WATERBURY, CONN. John Neubert, 39 Charles street, WEST HAVEN, CONN. Charles W. Peckham, Box 373. WILKINSBURG, PA.: Jas. A. McConnell,
WOBURN, MASS.
N. Peter Neilson, 3.5 Garfield avenue,
WOONSOCKET, R. L.:
Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street.
YONKERS, N. Y.,

Peter Jacobson, 36 Woodworth street. Boston Kangs Petering Out.

BOSTON, Sept., 2.—The Democratic Social party held their caucuses throughout the city last Friday night. The caucuses were slimly attended and in several of the wards not a single voter appeared. The total vote of the entire city was 168.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept., 2.- Last week the Kangaroo Social Democrats, or as they style thomselves here, the Democratic Social party, held a caucus for the election of delegates to the state, senatorial, county and councilor conventions and for the nominations of canidates for the Legislature. The county and councilor conventions had to be let go by the board and in only one ward was a Legislative canidate nominated. The total vote cast was

In Ward four the Democrats took a hand in the caucus and proceeded to run things. There were two Kangs and thirty-two Democrats. If you are getting this paper with-

out having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires

## A. WORM. Secretary.